



Australian Government

**Great Barrier Reef
Marine Park Authority**

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY

**Annual Report
2009-10**





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Australian Government

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
PO Box 1379
TOWNSVILLE QLD 4810

29 October 2010

The Hon Tony Burke, MP
Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

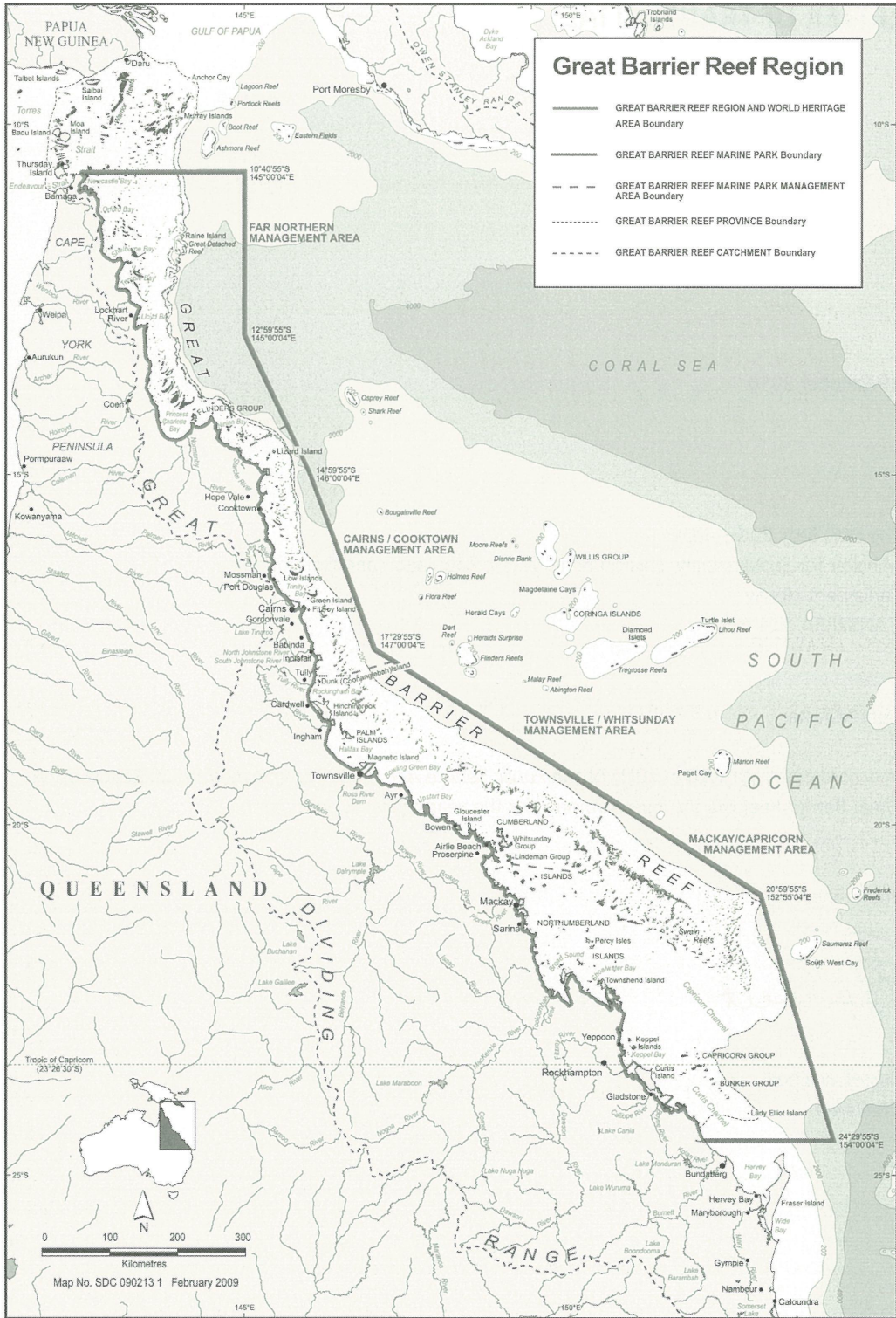
Dear Minister

In accordance with section 70(1) of the *Public Service Act 1999*, I submit the Annual Report of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority for the year ended 30 June 2010.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Reichelt', written in a cursive style.

Russell Reichelt
Chairman



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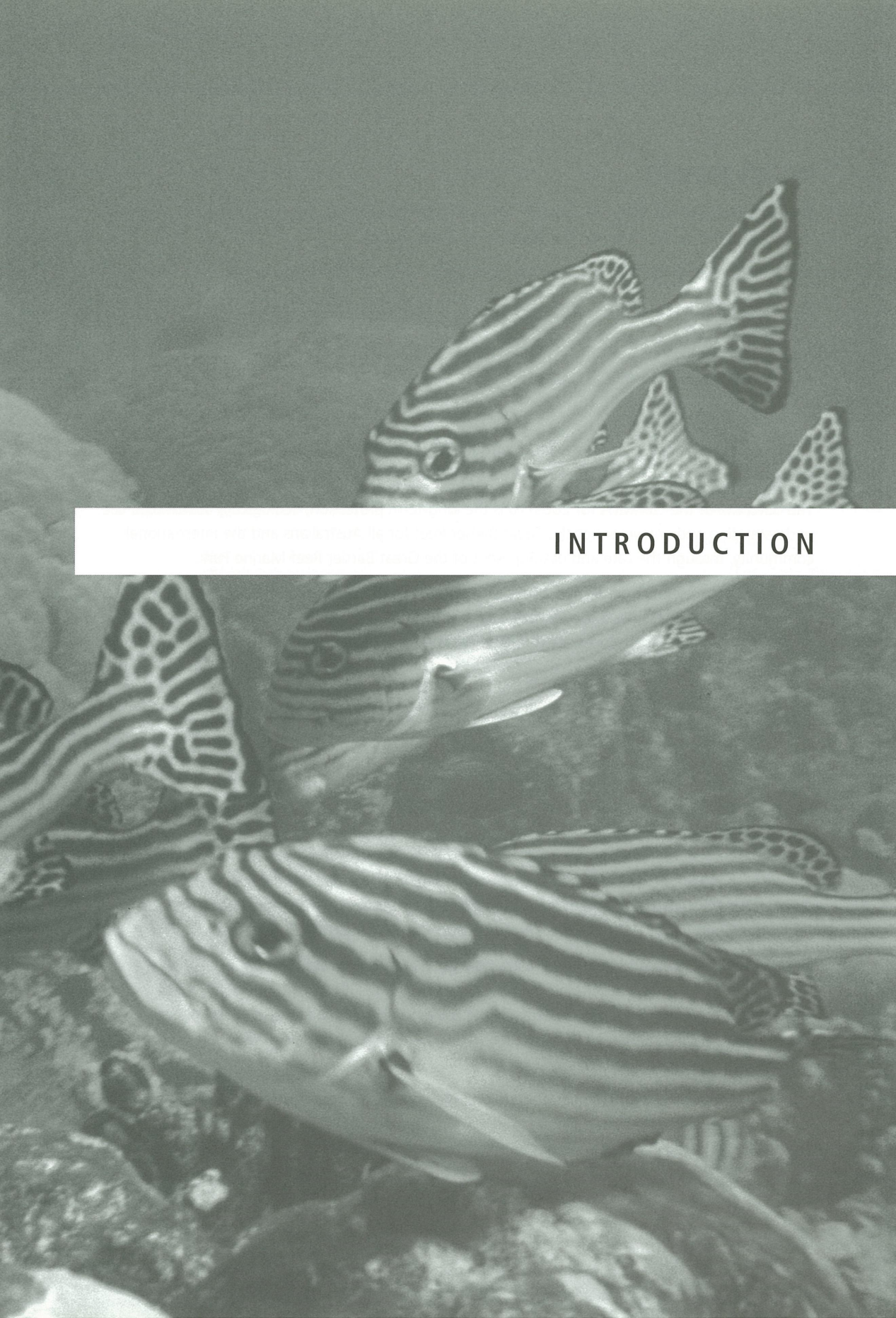
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INTRODUCTION

IN THIS REPORT

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA) Annual Report 2009-10 is consistent with the structure of the Portfolio Budget Statement for the agency.

Following the Chairman's Review, the Annual Report comprises four sections:

- Overview
- Performance
- Management and Accountability
- Finances.

The Overview provides a corporate background to the GBRMPA, its legislative basis and a financial statement.

The outcome of the GBRMPA for 2009-10 is the long-term protection, ecologically sustainable use, understanding and enjoyment of the Great Barrier Reef for all Australians and the international community, through the care and development of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

The Performance section details the 2009-10 actions of the GBRMPA to meet this outcome. It is based on the Deliverables and Key Performance Indicators outlined in the Portfolio Budget Statement. There are three focus areas for the Deliverables:

- Environment and Sustainability
- Marine Park Management
- Communication and Policy Coordination.

The Environment and Sustainability Deliverables are focused on the GBRMPA's programs and projects that are aimed at improving resilience to climate change, water quality, species conservation, Indigenous sea country management and protection of coastal ecosystems. The GBRMPA's Indigenous sea country management activities have been enhanced by funding provided under the Australian Government's *Caring for our Country - Reef Rescue Indigenous Land and Sea Country Partnerships Program* and are presented in this chapter. The activities and achievements under the *Great Barrier Reef Climate Change Action Plan (2007-2012)* are also discussed here.

The Marine Park Management Deliverables highlight the variety of activities undertaken in the Marine Park and the regulations and guidelines set out by the GBRMPA to effectively manage the sustainable use of the Great Barrier Reef. This includes the Field Management Program, regional engagement, environmental impact assessment and permitting and the GBRMPA's collaborative industry and community partnerships.

Communication and Policy Coordination reports on the effectiveness of communication and Reef education programs, the impact of releasing the first *Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009*, how science is integrated into management and the continued success of Reef HQ Aquarium.

The Management and Accountability section of the Annual Report covers the delivery of the management framework that helps effective functioning of the GBRMPA, including corporate governance, statutory and advisory committees, management and training, occupational health and safety, asset management, corporate services and management of consultants.

The Finances section delivers an analysis of financial performance and a detailed financial statement. Appendices complete the Annual Report for the year 2009-10.

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW

The Great Barrier Reef is the most diverse coral reef ecosystem in the world, being home to thousands of species of marine wildlife. Its social, economic and environmental value to the Australian and international community is immense. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA) is responsible for its planning and management through the control, care and development of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

On 3 July 2009, the Great Barrier Reef Ministerial Council met for the first time since 2005. This was the first meeting of the Ministerial Council under the new *Great Barrier Reef Intergovernmental Agreement*, agreed by the Prime Minister and the Premier of Queensland in June 2009. It provides the framework for a new era of cooperation between the governments to protect the globally significant Great Barrier Reef. The new Agreement provides the Great Barrier Reef Ministerial Council with a clear charter to progress coordinated and complementary action by the Australian and Queensland Governments to ensure the long-term protection and ecologically sustainable use of the Great Barrier Reef.

On 2 September 2009 the then Minister for Environment Protection, Heritage and the Arts tabled the *Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009* in Parliament. The Outlook Report assesses the current state of the Great Barrier Reef ecosystem, including an examination of the pressures and current responses, and considers the likely outlook for the Reef. The development of the Outlook Report was recognised with the 2009 Best Practice in Federal Government Award from the Institute of Public Administration Australia (Queensland).

The Outlook Report recognised that although the Great Barrier Reef ecosystem remains one of the healthiest coral reefs in the world, it is at a crossroad and decisions made in the next few years are likely to determine its long-term future. Climate change, continued declining water quality from catchment runoff, loss of coastal habitats from coastal development and remaining impacts from fishing and illegal fishing and poaching are identified as the priority issues reducing the resilience of the Great Barrier Reef.

The findings of the Outlook Report now guide the way the GBRMPA sets priorities for management of the Marine Park. The GBRMPA Corporate Plan was revised to include agency-wide objectives focusing on the issues outlined in the Outlook Report. The *Corporate Plan 2010 - 2014* guides the GBRMPA's management, engagement and legislative activities to deliver on the three main objectives: to address the key risks affecting the outlook for the Great Barrier Reef; to ensure that management delivers ecologically sustainable use of the Reef; and to maintain a high performing, effective and efficient organisation.

Following the release of the Outlook Report, the GBRMPA also released an updated *Scientific Information Needs for the Management of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park 2009-2014* which provides a framework for integrating science into the management of the Marine Park and a basis for discussions between Reef managers and scientists. It outlines five overarching research questions framed to address the pressures identified in the Outlook Report. They centre on how natural resource management can be improved to protect the environmental, economic and social values of the Great Barrier Reef. Meeting these needs will improve the information base for decision-making as well as help better inform future Outlook Reports.

Water quality is one of the key issues for the future of the Reef - identified in the Outlook Report. At the same time as releasing the Outlook Report, the then Minister for Environment Protection, Heritage and the Arts and the Queensland Premier released the *Reef Water Quality Protection Plan 2009*. This updated Reef Plan directs the work of governments, industry and other stakeholders to ensure that Reef water quality is improved and the Reef has the resilience to cope with the stresses of a changing climate. The GBRMPA has a range of key roles in the delivery of Reef Plan.

One of the GBRMPA's key roles under Reef Plan was the completion of the *Water Quality Guidelines for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park*. These guidelines identify water quality parameters required to support Reef health. More specifically, the guidelines provide the first detailed assessment of the levels at which the concentration of a nutrient or pesticide in Great Barrier Reef waters can be expected to have adverse biological impacts. The Guidelines, which were completed in 2009-10, will be used to assess progress towards halting and reversing the decline of Reef water quality and to set discharge standards through permit conditions and coastal development approvals.

The second area of responsibility was to collaborate in the development and implementation of a comprehensive Paddock to Reef Monitoring Program which is an integrated monitoring, modelling and reporting program for the water quality of the Great Barrier Reef and adjacent catchments. This collaborative program involves Australian and Queensland Governments, Natural Resource Management (NRM) groups, the agricultural sectors in the Reef catchment, research institutions and other stakeholders. It is the culmination of several years' work including extensive scientific research and stakeholder consultation. Under the Paddock to Reef Monitoring Program, the GBRMPA is responsible for monitoring water quality throughout the Marine Park. It will identify whether water quality is improving and help identify critical areas for further action.

The Outlook Report reinforced the important role coastal ecosystems play in the health of the Great Barrier Reef. The GBRMPA has conducted stakeholder consultation through its Catchment and Coastal Reef Advisory Committee and workshops with scientific experts to examine the pressures facing the Reef's coastal ecosystems and the impact these changes will have on the Great Barrier Reef. This is the first time that coastal ecosystems have been investigated in the context of the whole Great Barrier Reef ecosystem. This work has determined five key service areas that coastal ecosystems provide to the entire Reef ecosystem. It has also highlighted the issues to be addressed including the value of coastal ecosystems to the Great Barrier Reef and the threats to coastal ecosystems, including coastal development.

The GBRMPA has also made substantial progress in the development of a comprehensive Biodiversity Strategy which will identify ways to address the threats to the biodiversity of the Reef outlined in the Outlook Report. The GBRMPA has been working with the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts and the Queensland Department of Environment and Resource Management on this project. The GBRMPA's Ecosystem Reef Advisory Committee is providing stakeholder and expert guidance. Development of the Strategy is based on vulnerability assessments that identify elements of the Reef's biodiversity that are under threat. Understanding the vulnerabilities of biodiversity under threat allows the GBRMPA and other management agencies to set priorities and make management decisions based on the best available information.

It is clear that many of the threats to the ecosystem come from outside the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. The GBRMPA recognises from experience that working in partnership with other government agencies, industry and communities is essential in dealing with these threats.

The Reef Guardian Program fosters stewardship of the Reef through education and action-based initiatives focused on protection. The Program excelled in 2009-10 with seven more local councils signing up to be a Reef Guardian Council and the number of Reef Guardian Schools increasing to 220.

The GBRMPA's High Standard Tourism Program also expanded during this period, now servicing more than 50 per cent of visitors to the Great Barrier Reef. The program encourages tourism operators to adapt their business practices to minimise their environmental impact by providing marketing and promotional benefits to operators who have attained one of the two highest levels of EcoCertification through Ecotourism Australia.

The GBRMPA's work with Traditional Owners to initiate sea country management programs has been enhanced by the *Caring for our Country - Reef Rescue* funding. Their close connection with the Great Barrier Reef Region makes Traditional Owners important partners in the protection and management of the area. In May, more than 90 Traditional Owners attended the Sea Country Partnerships Forum in Cairns to discuss Indigenous-related Reef issues. The forum provided an opportunity for Traditional Owners to learn about the GBRMPA's programs and meet with GBRMPA staff and each other so we can work together to protect the Reef for the future.

Both the GBRMPA and Traditional Owners wish to ensure that hunting of dugong and turtles is undertaken in a culturally appropriate and ecologically sustainable manner. In March, the then Minister for Environment Protection, Heritage and the Arts announced the appointment of a new Indigenous Liaison Compliance Officer for the Northern Region of the Marine Park. This officer joins the Field Management Program compliance team - a joint Australian and Queensland Government partnership. The compliance officer will work towards educating community members about the regulations for fishing and netting and work closely with Traditional Owners to identify solutions and provide practical results.

The GBRMPA has a responsibility to assess incidents that cause environmental damage in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. The Easter Saturday grounding of the coal carrier *Shen Neng 1* on Douglas Shoal, around 92km north east of Gladstone, required an urgent and significant response from the GBRMPA. We worked closely with both the lead response agency, Maritime Safety Queensland, and with the Australian Maritime Safety Authority which had oversight of the incident for the Australian Government.

Throughout the period when the *Shen Neng 1* was grounded on Douglas Shoal, the GBRMPA had staff on the ground in Gladstone, providing environmental advice on the potential impacts of salvage operations. GBRMPA staff in Townsville, Rockhampton and Canberra collated environmental information about the Douglas Shoal area, participated in the Minister's Scientific Advisory Panel, prepared maps of the ship's track across the shoal, responded to media enquiries, briefed relevant stakeholders and liaised with the Australian Federal Police regarding the subsequent investigation and legal proceedings.

When the ship was removed from Douglas Shoal, the GBRMPA continued to play a key role in the recovery efforts. A team of GBRMPA scientists conducted an initial assessment of the damaged area, collecting water samples and photographic evidence of the impact caused by the ship's collision with the shoal. While the oil spill from this incident was relatively small, the physical damage caused by the impact of the vessel and contamination from the antifouling paint was extensive.

Work is continuing on assessing the environmental impacts, considering rehabilitation for the area, leading legal and compliance teams in preparing evidence for the legal case and responding to the broad spread of community concern about the grounding and shipping movements more generally in the Marine Park.

Informing the community about the Great Barrier Reef is part of the role of the GBRMPA and the Reef HQ Aquarium, the national education centre for the Great Barrier Reef, continued to reach many significant milestones throughout 2009-10. Reef HQ Aquarium took out the Major Tourism Attraction Award at the 2009 North Queensland Tourism Awards and the Reef HQ Aquarium volunteers won their category at the State Tourism Awards. A major achievement for Reef HQ Aquarium in 2009-10 was the opening of the Turtle Hospital by the then Minister for Environment Protection, Heritage and the Arts. The Turtle Hospital provides a dedicated facility where sick and injured turtles can be cared for and rehabilitated - it has already become a major attraction in its own right.

This year also saw the naming of Virginia Chadwick Reef in honour of the GBRMPA's first female Chair who passed away on 18 September 2009. Virginia Chadwick Reef is located in a highly protected area of the Marine Park reflecting Virginia's role in overseeing the 2004 rezoning which increased no-take areas from around five per cent up to 33 per cent of the Marine Park. It set an international benchmark in marine conservation and generated international awareness of Australia's conservation initiatives. The success of this major initiative in marine protection is now evident with measurable increases in fish populations and strong indications of enhanced health and resilience.

Many more of the GBRMPA's achievements, programs and projects are featured in this Annual Report. This year brought challenges, but it also demonstrated our capacity to deal with those challenges when they occur. I thank the GBRMPA staff, the experts attending the four Reef Advisory Committees and the many members of the public who contribute through the 11 Local Marine Advisory Committees along the Queensland coast. The continued dedication of the people who contribute to the work of the GBRMPA is impressive.

Our efforts this year in releasing the Outlook Report and revising our Corporate Plan certainly have the GBRMPA well placed to focus our efforts on delivering the long-term protection, ecologically sustainable use, understanding and enjoyment of the Great Barrier Reef for all Australians and the international community, through the care and development of the Marine Park.



Russell Reichelt
Chairman



OVERVIEW



ABOUT THE GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA) is an Australian Government statutory authority within the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts portfolio. As at 30 June 2010, the GBRMPA reported directly to the Australian Government Minister for Environment Protection, Heritage and the Arts.

The GBRMPA's purpose is the long-term protection, ecologically sustainable use, understanding and enjoyment of the Great Barrier Reef for all Australians and the international community through the care and development of the Marine Park.

Since 1975, the GBRMPA has managed this immensely valuable multiple-use natural asset to ensure its long-term sustainability. It achieves this by balancing ecologically sustainable use, commercial realities and public interest under an overarching conservation objective.

Legislative framework

The GBRMPA is established by the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* (the Act) as an Australian Government statutory authority. The objects of the Act are set out in Section 2A, and the specific functions of the GBRMPA are defined in Sections 7 and 7A.

Other Acts administered by the GBRMPA are:

- *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (Environmental Management Charge-Excise) Act 1993*
- *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (Environmental Management Charge-General) Act 1993.*

Regulations in force under the Act are the:

- *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983*
- *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (Aquaculture) Regulations 2000.*

The GBRMPA also administers the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003*.

Amendments to legislation during 2009-10

No amendments were made to the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* during 2009-10, or other Acts administered by the GBRMPA.

Amendments were made to the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983*, and the *Great Barrier Reef Region (Prohibition of Mining) Repeal Regulations 1999*.

Amendments to the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983* during 2009-10

Amendments were made to the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983* during 2009-10 by operation of the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Amendment Regulations 2009* (No 262), which came into effect on 25 November 2009.

These amendments follow on from those made in 2007 and 2008 relating to the future management of the Great Barrier Reef, as recommended by the 2006 review into the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975*.

The principal amendments:

- Consolidate all permitting provisions into new Part 2A Permissions, so that permissions required by the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003* (the Zoning Plan) are handled consistently with all other kinds of permissions required by the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* (the Act).
 - New Part 2A provides for procedures for permission application; withdrawals; advertising of applications; processing expressions of interest for special (capped) permissions; consideration and assessment of applications; grant or refusal (including limitations on granting certain kinds of permission); form, term and conditions of permissions; transfer, changes in beneficial ownership; and suspension, modification and revocation of permissions.
 - New Part 2A provides for new strict liability offence provisions for failing to produce a permission to the Authority or inspector upon request; and failing to notify the Authority within time of a change in the beneficial ownership of the permission holder.
 - New Part 2A inserts provisions regarding deemed applications for permissions, where controlled actions, which have been referred to the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (the Department) pursuant to the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the EPBC Act), are also deemed to be applications for permissions under the Regulations.
 - The new permitting provisions also significantly amend permission application assessment criteria to better align with EPBC legislation, and implement mandatory and discretionary categories of criteria including, notably, new 'suitable person' assessment criteria.
- Inserts new Part 2B Traditional Use of Marine Resources Agreements (TUMRA), thereby consolidating all TUMRA provisions and further clarifying the TUMRA accreditation process, including application, assessment, conditions and authorities, modification, suspension and revocation, and termination of TUMRA accreditation.
- Part 13 of the Regulations continues to provide notification and review of decisions, but has been amended as required to give effect to the updated provisions in new Parts 2A and 2B.
- Updating of references throughout the Regulations (particularly in Part 2 Amalgamated Great Barrier Reef Section) to Queensland legislation that is adopted, incorporated into, or referred to by the Regulations, so that most Queensland laws are to apply 'as in force from time to time'.
 - The two exceptions to that general rule are references to the *Transport Operations (Marine Pollution) Regulation 2008 of Queensland* and the *Transport Operations (Marine Safety) Regulation 2004 of Queensland*, which will be references to those laws as in force on 18 December 2008, i.e. the last date the Regulations were amended.

- Importantly, the changes will enable the Regulations to incorporate significant amendments to Queensland's fisheries legislation which have been progressively implemented since July 2008.
- Inserts new special management provisions, prohibiting the use of offshore set mesh nets in certain parts of several Species Conservation (Dugong Protection) Special Management Areas. The purpose is to give effect to an agreement by the Ministerial Council to prohibit the use of such nets near headlands, thereby increasing protection for dugong.
- Inserts new inspector powers, including power to give reasonable directions to a person and to require persons to leave the Marine Park for a specified period in certain circumstances, and creating complementary offence provisions, including infringement notice offences, for failure to comply.
- Creates 16 new infringement notice penalties for various Act and Regulation offence provisions, including creating new infringement notice offences for all existing regulatory offences under Part 4A Interacting with Cetaceans.
- Amends the Zoning Plan definition of 'protected species' prescribed by the Regulations, so it is consistent with the new definition for that term being inserted into the Act.
- Inserts new permission application assessment fees for activities that require various categories of assessment under the EPBC Act, e.g. assessment of referral information and assessment of preliminary documentation.
- Inserts new penalty provisions for failing to comply with requirements for lodging Environmental Management Charge charging returns with the agency.
- Updates references to sections of the Act that have been repealed or replaced, and repeals redundant provisions.
- Updates references to names of species referred to in various parts of the Regulations, to ensure references are consistent with the current Australian Fish Names Standard.
- Inserts references to 'business day' for calculating periods of time under the Regulations. This is consistent with EPBC legislation.

Repeal of the *Great Barrier Reef Region (Prohibition of Mining) Regulations 1999* during 2009/10

The *Great Barrier Reef Region (Prohibition of Mining) Repeal Regulations 2009* (SLI 2009 No. 303) were made on 12 November 2009.

These Regulations repeal the *Great Barrier Reef Region (Prohibition of Mining) Regulations 1999* (the Principal Regulations), consequential to the changes made to the Act by the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2008* (the Amendment Act).

The provisions of the former Prohibition of Mining Regulations were incorporated into sections 38AA and 38AB of the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* during 2008. These extended Act amendments, now prohibit geological storage operations, as well as the prohibition of mining operations.

In addition, offence provisions for breach of the prohibitions have been strengthened.

Responsible Minister

During 2009-10, the Hon Peter Garrett was the Minister responsible for the GBRMPA's operations. As at June 30, Minister Garrett was the Minister for Environment Protection, Heritage and the Arts.

Minister Garrett issued no Ministerial directions to the GBRMPA during 2009-10.

Outcome

During 2009-10, the planned outcome of the agency was: long-term protection, ecologically sustainable use, understanding and enjoyment of the Great Barrier Reef for all Australians and the international community, through care and development of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

The GBRMPA works to achieve this outcome through the implementation of policy, programs and management strategies and legislative measures by operating within the statutory framework of the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975*, the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and by complying with other legislation under Australian Government and Queensland Government law, together with relevant international conventions.

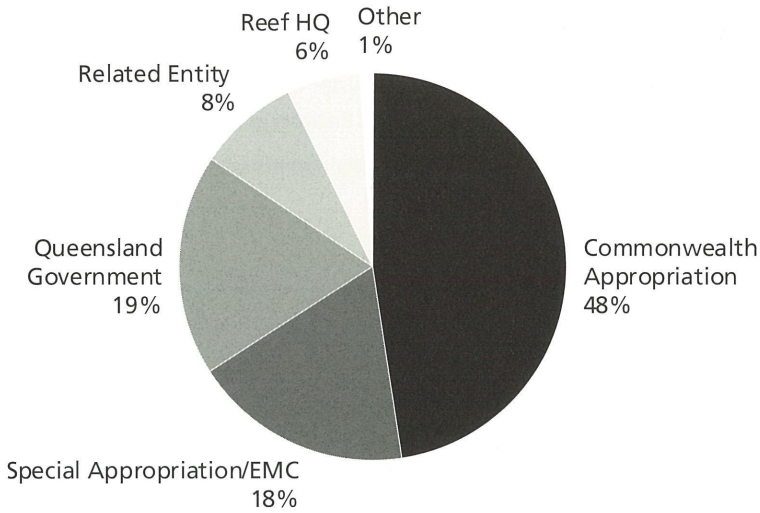
In carrying out its functions, the GBRMPA maintains strong partnerships with a wide range of agencies, stakeholders and community members with an interest in the long-term protection, ecologically sustainable use, understanding and enjoyment of the Great Barrier Reef.

FINANCES

Details of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority's financial operations are provided in the Finances Section. An overview of the GBRMPA's financial operations follows and a summary of financial and staffing resources is in Figure 1, Figure 2 and Appendix A.

Total revenue for 2009-10 was \$42.6 million. Appropriation for 2009-10 of \$28 million was \$0.5 million less than the 2008-09 appropriation. This was primarily due to a reduction in Special Appropriation derived from the Environmental Management Charge.

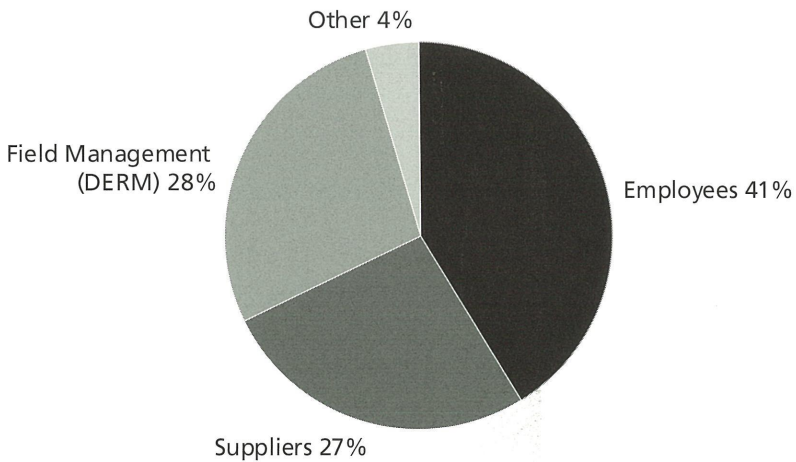
Figure 1: Income by source, 2009-10



Income from other sources for 2009-10 of \$14.2 million was \$1.9 million less than in 2008-09. This was primarily due to reduced resources for water quality and Indigenous engagement as part of the Australian Government's Reef Rescue Plan.

The Australian and Queensland Governments provided matching funding for field management of the Marine Park, which was implemented in partnership with the Queensland Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM) and other agencies.

Figure 2: Expenses by category, 2009-10



The operating expense of managing the Marine Park in 2009-10 was \$45.1 million. Employee expenses were similar to that in 2008-09. Expenses for suppliers were lower than 2008-09 by \$0.6 million. Resources were also allocated to capital projects including the Reef HQ Aquarium and development of the Reef Permits System.

The GBRMPA had an operating deficit of \$2.5 million in 2009-10. This reflects the reduction in appropriation due to the drop in actual revenue from the Special Appropriation derived from the Environmental Management Charge and increased expenses for management of the Marine Park.

STAFF

The Executive Management Group consists of the Chairman and four Senior Executive Service (SES) Band 1 General Managers:

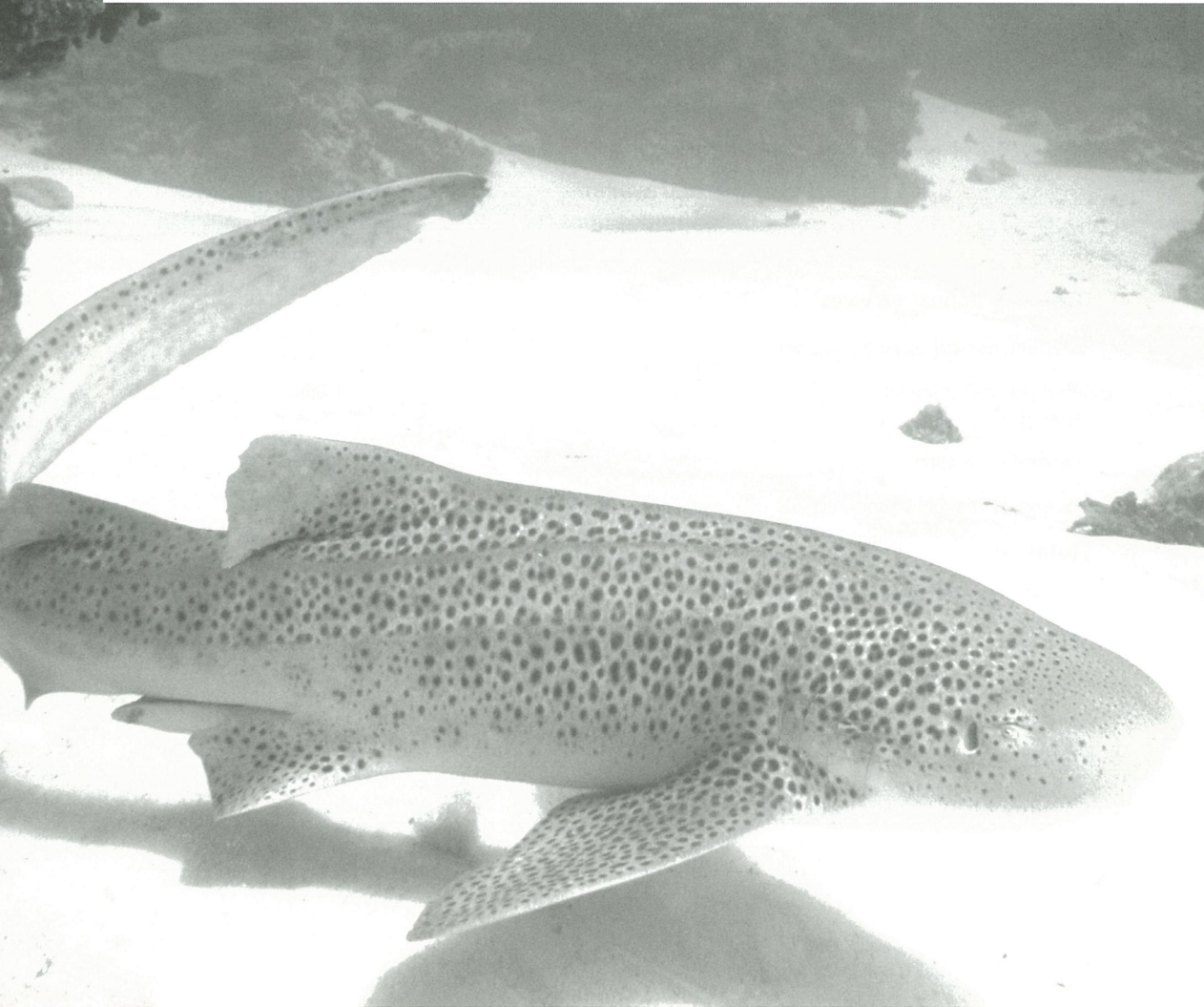
- Corporate Services
- Communication and Policy Coordination
- Marine Park Management
- Environment and Sustainability.

Employee levels in the GBRMPA decreased in total from 208 in 2008-09 to 207 in 2009-10 (see Appendix A for staffing overview and employee numbers and composition at 30 June 2010).

The staff figure for 2009-10 includes a number of fixed-term positions linked to climate change and activities funded by the Australian Government's *Caring for our Country - Reef Rescue* activities. The GBRMPA also maintains several casual staff employed intermittently as required by Reef HQ Aquarium which operates seven days a week.



PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE REPORTING OVERVIEW

As required through its obligations under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* the GBRMPA reports on its performance against the program reporting framework set out in the agency's Portfolio Budget Statement (Tables 1 and 2).

Purchaser-provider arrangements

This section refers to the provision of funds (through appropriation) for the purpose of paying for government services to be provided by non-government suppliers. The GBRMPA is not appropriated funds to deliver outcomes through purchaser-provider arrangements.

Outcomes and performance

The GBRMPA has delivered a range of projects and initiatives to effectively manage the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and provide protection for the Reef from potential threats.

These responsibilities are focused on three program objectives:

- Environment and Sustainability
- Marine Park Management
- Communication and Policy Coordination.

Table 1: Portfolio Budget Statement: Agency Resource Statement

	Actual available appropriations for 2009-10 \$'000 (a)	Payments made in 2009-10 \$'000 (b)	Balance remaining \$'000 (a - b)
Ordinary annual services¹			
Departmental appropriation			
Prior year departmental appropriation	7,574	1,864	5,710
Departmental appropriation	15,988	15,988	0
Section 31 relevant agency receipts	6,505	4,994	1,511
Total	30,067	22,846	7,221
Administered expenses			
Outcome 1	777	777	
Payments to CAC Act bodies			
Total	777	777	
Total ordinary annual services	30,844	23,623	

	Actual available appropriations for 2009-10 \$'000 (a)	Payments made in 2009-10 \$'000 (b)	Balance remaining \$'000 (a - b)
Other services²			
Departmental non-operating			
Equity injections	20	20	
Previous years' outputs	0	0	
Total	20	20	
Administered non-operating	0	0	
Total other services	20	20	
Special appropriations			
Special appropriations limited by criteria/entitlement			
Special Appropriation - GBRMP Act	7,598	7,598	
Total special appropriations	7,598	7,598	
Special Accounts			
Opening balance	0	0	
Appropriation receipts	4,378	0	
Non-appropriation receipts to Special Accounts ³	8,096	0	
Payments made		12,474	
Closing balance			0
Total resourcing and payments	50,936	43,715	

¹ Appropriation Bill (No.1) 2008-09 and Appropriation Bill (No.3) 2008-09

² Appropriation Bill (No.2) 2008-09 and Appropriation Bill (No.4) 2008-09

³ Appropriation receipts from other agencies credited to GBRMPA's special accounts

Table 2: Resources - Outcome 1

	Budget ¹ 2009-10 \$'000(a)	Actual expenses 2009-10 \$'000(b)	Variation \$'000(a - b)
Outcome 1			
Administered items:			
Administered expenses	900	777	123
Special appropriations:			
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act	8,000	7,598	402
Departmental outputs			
Ordinary annual services	21,102	25,034	-3,932
Special accounts			
Great Barrier Reef Field Management Special Account	12,474	12,474	
Total for Outcome 1	42,476	45,883	-3,407
Departmental	41,576	45,106	-3,530
Administered	900	777	123
Average Staffing Level (number)	215	207	

¹Full-year budget, including any subsequent adjustment made to the 2009-10 Budget

The key focus areas for the GBRMPA identified in the Portfolio Budget Statement over the next three years are:

- Ensuring best possible management of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park in the face of climate change
- Addressing the key pressures, as identified in the *Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009* - catchment runoff, coastal development and fishing, to improve the resilience of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park in the face of climate change
- Having a collaborative approach to management, especially with:
 - Native Title holders and Traditional Owners
 - Queensland and Australian Governments
 - The scientific community
 - The communities adjacent to the Marine Park.
- Enabling the GBRMPA to evolve as a knowledge-based organisation, where decisions regarding the management of the Marine Park are fully informed by the best science and information available.

The Program Objectives, Deliverables and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3: Program 1 Objectives, Deliverables and KPIs from the Portfolio Budget Statement

Outcome 1: The long-term protection, ecologically sustainable use, understanding and enjoyment of the Great Barrier Reef for all Australians and the international community, through the care and development of the Marine Park

Program 1.1: Improving the outlook for the Great Barrier Reef

Program objective	Deliverables	Key Performance Indicators
<p>Environment and Sustainability</p> <p>Protection of the environment and sustainable use of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area is achieved through policies and management strategies that address risks to the ecosystem and heritage values. Those policies and management strategies are developed collaboratively with major stakeholders, particularly with the Queensland Government, Traditional Owners, industry and community groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring the long-term protection, rehabilitation and resilience of the ecosystem, species and coastal habitats through the application of an ecosystem-based management approach • Improving water quality in the Great Barrier Reef through regulation, permits, policy, education and partnerships • Effective sea country management, through collaboration with Traditional Owners • Implementation of the <i>Great Barrier Reef Climate Change Action Plan (2007-2012)</i> as part of the COAG National Climate Change Adaptation Framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive biodiversity conservation outcomes for vulnerable species or species of conservation concern and coastal ecosystems • Level of fishing industry participation in Reef monitoring, stewardship and management initiatives • Effectiveness, understanding and reporting on water quality and ecosystem health • Extent of implementation of the <i>Great Barrier Reef Climate Change Action Plan (2007-2012)</i>
<p>Marine Park Management</p> <p>Protection of the environment and sustainable use of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area is achieved through field management, impact assessment, permitting, planning, community engagement and ecologically sustainable management of tourism and recreation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective delivery of the Field Management Program • Ecologically sustainable use of the Marine Park through delivery of Zoning Plans, Plans of Management, Site Plans, permits, impact assessment, best practice guidelines • Constructive relationships with industry, other Reef users and the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of delivery of the outputs in the 2009-10 Field Management Program • Level of tourism industry participation in Reef monitoring, stewardship and management initiatives • Effectiveness of Zoning Plans, Plans of Management, Site Plans and other policy instruments and solutions
<p>Communication and Policy Coordination</p> <p>The development and strategic alignment of policy with Australian Government priorities and objectives that are underpinned by best available knowledge and are disseminated to the community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A regular assessment (Outlook Report and Corporate Plan) of the Great Barrier Reef and its future that will guide management based on best available science • Effective Reef-related education and communication activities • A world class living reef exhibition for people of all ages at Reef HQ Aquarium, complemented by experiential education opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Government response to the Outlook Report • Research by key providers is focused on the key pressures facing the Great Barrier Reef.

Table 3 (contd.):

Program 1.1: Improving the outlook for the Great Barrier Reef			
Deliverables	Budget Target (Achievement) 2007-08	Budget Target (Achievement) 2008-09	Budget Target (Achievement) 2009-10
Permits issued per annum (total number)	590 (yes)	600 (yes)	600 (622)
Traditional Use of Marine Resources Agreement in place (total number)	n.a	n.a	Four (4)
Local Marine Advisory Committees (total number)	n.a	11 (11)	11 (11)
Heritage obligations under World Heritage and EPBC Act fulfilled	Yes (yes)	Yes (yes)	Yes (yes)

Key Performance Indicator	Budget Target (Achievement) 2007-08	Budget Target (Achievement) 2008-09	Budget Target (Achievement) 2009-10
Reef HQ Aquarium visitors (total number)	110 000 (yes)	118 000 (125 108)	110 000 (130 700)
Reef Guardian Schools (total number)	More than 100 (yes)	110 (yes)	170 (220)
Reef Guardian Council (total number)	n.a	n.a	8 (10)
Local Marine Advisory Committee meetings (total number)	n.a	66 (yes)	64 (42**)
Tourist carried on High Standard Operators (%)	n.a	40 (50)	40 (50)
Students reached by formal education programs (face-to-face and videoconferencing)	n.a	n.a	10 000 (13 200)

** Meeting frequency of Local Marine Advisory Committees revised during 2009-10. Meeting schedule was reduced from six to four meetings per year per committee.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

Environment and Sustainability activities aim to preserve the environmental qualities of the vast and diverse ecosystem of the Great Barrier Reef.

This involves a number of research and management collaborations with partner institutions, active analysis of information about the Great Barrier Reef Region and the implementation of guidelines and regulations to ensure the future resilience of the Reef.

The GBRMPA has four focus areas in relation to Environment and Sustainability:

- Biodiversity conservation
- Water quality and coastal ecosystems
- Indigenous sea country management
- *Great Barrier Reef Climate Change Action Plan (2007-2012).*

In 2009-10, Environment and Sustainability activities delivered the outputs listed in Table 4.

Table 4: Environment and Sustainability summary of achievements against Deliverables and Key Performance Indicators

Deliverables and Key Performance Indicators	Achievement highlights
<p>Biodiversity conservation</p> <p>Deliverable: Ensuring the long-term protection, rehabilitation and resilience of the ecosystem, species and coastal habitats through the application of an ecosystem-based management approach</p> <p>Key Performance Indicators: Positive biodiversity conservation outcomes for vulnerable species or species of conservation concern and coastal ecosystems</p> <p>Level of fishing industry participation in Reef monitoring, stewardship and management initiatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established the Ecosystem Reef Advisory Committee • An amendment to the <i>Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983</i> came into effect in November 2009 to give greater protection to dugong by restricting the use of set mesh nets in and around headland areas • Incidents of illegal netting of dugong and poaching of turtle were substantially reduced through work with Traditional Owners combined with intensive patrolling • Commercial dugong watching guidelines were completed • Stewardship Action Plan launched with the coral and aquarium fish collector sector of the fishing industry, ensuring aquarium stocks are sustainably sourced from the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
<p>Water quality and coastal ecosystems</p> <p>Deliverable: Improving water quality in the Great Barrier Reef through regulation, permits, policy, education and partnerships</p> <p>Key Performance Indicator: Effectiveness, understanding and reporting on water quality and ecosystem health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established the Catchment and Coastal Reef Advisory Committee • Published the <i>Water Quality Guidelines for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park 2009</i> • Partnered with Australian and Queensland Government agencies to produce the <i>Reef Water Quality Protection Plan 2009</i> and established the integrated monitoring and reporting program (Paddock to Reef) • Implemented the Marine Water Quality Monitoring Program funded under the Australian Government's <i>Caring for our Country - Reef Rescue Program</i> • Reef Guardian Council Program expanded and seven Reef Guardian Councils accredited
<p>Indigenous sea country management</p> <p>Deliverable: Effective sea country management through collaboration with Traditional Owners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established Indigenous Reef Advisory Committee to provide strategic advice on the delivery of the Sea Country Partnerships Program • Traditional Use of Marine Resource Agreements (TUMRAs) and a Indigenous Land Use Agreement maintained with five Traditional Owner groups • Conducted 75 sea country management facilitation meetings and scientific workshops with 67 Traditional Owner groups • Hosted Sea Country Partnerships Forum where Great Barrier Reef Traditional Owners met to discuss and exchange ideas on matters important to sea country • Established partnership with North Queensland Land Council (NQLC) to engage with Traditional Owners in the Cairns region

Deliverables and Key Performance Indicators

Indigenous sea country management (condt.)

Deliverable: Effective sea country management through collaboration with Traditional Owners

Climate Change Action Plan

Deliverable: Implementation of the *Great Barrier Reef Climate Change Action Plan (2007-2012)* as part of the COAG National Climate Change Adaptation Framework

Key Performance Indicator: Extent of implementation of the *Great Barrier Reef Climate Change Action Plan (2007-2012)*

Achievement highlights

- Compliance and education activities conducted with Indigenous communities, significantly reduced incidents of poaching of marine turtles and use of illegal nets to take dugong
- Independent external review of implementation to date of *Great Barrier Reef Climate Change Action Plan (2007-2012)* found delivery of projects has been comprehensive, addressing all objectives and with no apparent gaps that have affected the implementation
- Effective implementation of the 2009-10 Coral Bleaching Response Plan
- Produced and launched a series of five animations for school age children explaining climate change and its impacts on the Great Barrier Reef
- Implemented an Environment Management System (EMS) and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction Strategy for the agency
- Completed marine turtle vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning
- A partnership with Queensland Seafood Industry Association (QSIA) was established to help future proof the industry against the impacts of climate change

Biodiversity conservation

Great Barrier Reef Biodiversity Strategy

An independent review undertaken as part of the *Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009* identified that while there were many programs in place to conserve and manage biodiversity, there is no overarching framework to guide and coordinate management actions. The development of a Biodiversity Strategy to provide that overarching framework for the Great Barrier Reef is therefore a priority task for the agency. A workshop conducted with the Ecosystem Reef Advisory Committee has provided guidance for the development of the Strategy.

A critical consideration in developing the Biodiversity Strategy is to identify principles and actions for the management of Reef biodiversity and ecosystems in the face of climate change. Updated vulnerability assessments are being undertaken for at risk species and ecosystems that were identified in the Outlook Report published in 2009 and in the *Climate Change and the Great Barrier Reef Vulnerability Assessment* published in 2007. Expert and stakeholder guidance for the development of the Biodiversity Strategy is being provided by the GBRMPA's Ecosystem Reef Advisory Committee.

The GBRMPA has worked closely with the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA) to make sure the Biodiversity Strategy aligns with Australia's Biodiversity Conservation

Strategy 2010-2030 which is a consultation draft prepared by the DEWHA. In addition, the GBRMPA has also worked with the Queensland Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM) in developing the Biodiversity Strategy.

Species of conservation concern

The GBRMPA, the DERM and a consortium of researchers from James Cook University (JCU), the University of Canberra and the University of Melbourne have combined resources to develop a population model for the northern Great Barrier Reef green turtle stock. This model is required to complement the existing model for the southern population stock and support management decisions for the conservation of this species. The new model is incorporating information on the impacts of climate change on the genetic structure of turtles in this area.

Six years of collaborative research between the GBRMPA, investigators from JCU and tourism operators has been finalised. This research investigated the ecological impacts of the swim-with-dwarf-minke-whales tourism activity. The research has provided confidence in the current management arrangements for this unique activity, and provides a firm basis for future management of swim-with-dwarf-minke-whales activities.

The GBRMPA has developed best practice guidelines for dugong watching. The guidelines are similar to those already in place for whale watching and describe appropriate behaviour for tourism operators when they are operating in the presence of dugong, including keeping an appropriate distance from individual animals and avoiding sudden vessel movements.

The Queensland groper is an iconic, long-lived species that was once common in the Great Barrier Reef. Since 2007, around 60 Queensland groper deaths have been reported in the Great Barrier Reef. The GBRMPA chaired the Queensland Groper Mortality Technical Working Group, which provided technical guidance for the management response and investigation to determine the cause of these deaths. This work identified that the deaths are the result of a bacterium called *Streptococcus agalactia*. Further investigation into this bacterium and its role in the deaths is being conducted by Biosecurity Queensland.

Fisheries management

Fishing on the Great Barrier Reef is an important pastime and source of income for both Queensland coastal communities and the Queensland seafood industry. This use of the Great Barrier Reef contributes strongly to the Queensland economy.

The *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* requires the regulation of use of the Marine Park in ways consistent with ecosystem-based management and the principles of ecologically sustainable use. The GBRMPA was recognised as the 'gold standard of ecosystem-based management (EBM) in the world's oceans' in peer-reviewed journal *Bioscience*.

The Outlook Report also identifies that significant progress has been made towards best practice management of fisheries in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. While acknowledging this progress, the Outlook Report also identifies a number of remaining risks, including: the extraction of top order predators (e.g. sharks), incidental catch of protected species and other species of conservation concern, illegal fishing (foreign and domestic) and death of discarded (by-catch) species. This comprehensive assessment and identification of the remaining risks has provided a clear focus for collaboration between the GBRMPA, Fisheries Queensland, industry and other stakeholders.

The East Coast Inshore Finfish Fishery is one of the more complex fisheries in Queensland. The fishery is primarily managed by Fisheries Queensland and in July 2009 new regulations for its operations were introduced, including tightened net attendance guidelines and formal direction on the shark component of the fishery. Throughout 2009-10, the GBRMPA worked with Fisheries Queensland and DEWHA to further progress the fishery's adherence to the conditions and recommendations from the Wildlife Trade Operation under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The GBRMPA also participated in the steering committee for the East Coast Inshore Finfish Fishery and Fisheries Research and Development Corporation's Regional Management Project.

The *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 1983* were amended and came into effect in November 2009 to give greater protection to dugong in and around headland areas by restricting the use of set mesh nets in certain parts of Species Conservation (Dugong Protection) Special Management Areas. The amendments provide clear definitions of areas around headlands where the use of offshore set nets is prohibited to reduce the risk of incidental catch of dugong.

During 2009-10, all the available ecological information was compiled to form a basis for an assessment of the ecological risk associated with trawling in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. The risk assessment is a collaboration between the GBRMPA, Fisheries Queensland, the Queensland Seafood Industry Association (QSIA) and scientific experts. The trawl fishery in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park is part of the Queensland East Coast Trawl Fishery, the management plan for which has been in place for 10 years and is being reviewed by Fisheries Queensland. The ecological risk assessment is being undertaken to identify any key remaining ecological issues that relate to the operation of the fishery within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and to provide guidance for a review of the management plan.

Licensed aquarium fish and coral collectors association, Pro-vision Reef, developed the Stewardship Action Plan with support from the GBRMPA for uniform industry standards to make sure aquarium stocks are sustainably sourced and the industry is adaptable to the impacts of climate change. The plan details low impact strategies for collecting and also requires Pro-vision Reef members who represent 90 per cent of the active licensees, to provide information on the health of habitats at collection sites.

Activities that have commenced under the Stewardship Action Plan include the development of a Coral Stress Response Plan (developed in consultation with the GBRMPA and Fisheries Queensland) and the preparation of a vulnerability assessment.

Monitoring of fish populations added to the body of scientific information about the effects of the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003*. This monitoring is continuing to identify the benefits of zoning for protection of the populations of exploited marine species within the Marine Park.

Other biodiversity conservation achievements

In 2009-10, the GBRMPA continued its active participation in biodiversity and conservation initiatives, this included:

- Representation on the National Marine Mammal Advisory Committee (NMMAC) which reviews and recommends priority research directions and issues for marine mammals and is coordinated by the DEWHA
- Input into the National Dugong Wildlife Conservation Plan
- Reviewing and providing comment to the DERM Mammal Conservation Plan discussion paper
- Evaluating and providing recommendations on the methodology for surveying dugong populations in the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area as part of the Dugong Performance Indicator Workshop, hosted by JCU
- Taking part in the Shark International Conference - a forum for leading shark and ray experts, students and researchers to update information and report on the progress of the most recent scientific studies in the field of shark and ray ecology
- Representation on the National Sharkplan Implementation Review Committee which provides input for the next National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks
- Providing a submission to Australia's 2009 International Whaling Commission report
- Taking part in the Australian Government workshop on the population status and conservation management of inshore dolphins - a workshop sponsored by the DEWHA.

Water quality and coastal ecosystems

Protecting coastal ecosystems

The GBRMPA established a Coastal and Catchment Reef Advisory Committee (CCRAC) to provide advice on ways to better manage risks to the Great Barrier Reef from coastal development. The CCRAC includes high level representatives from Queensland and Australian Government agencies, local government representatives, stakeholders and scientific experts and it was formed in response to the finding of the *Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009* that the loss of coastal habitats from coastal development is one of the key threats to the Great Barrier Reef.

A literature review was completed to provide a basis for understanding the environmental linkages between coastal ecosystems and the Great Barrier Reef ecosystem. The review focused on five key coastal ecosystems: terrestrial, wetlands, dune and beach, estuarine and inshore marine. Information was also collated on the current extent, threats and management in place to protect those coastal ecosystems.

Water quality

Water quality degradation was identified in the *Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009* as one of the top four threats to the health of the Great Barrier Reef. The GBRMPA continues to focus on improving water quality through partnerships, permits, policy, regulations and education.

A major advancement in achieving this objective was the design and implementation of an integrated Paddock to Reef Monitoring, Modelling and Reporting Program for the Great Barrier Reef. The GBRMPA has collaborated with the DEWHA, Queensland Government agencies, Natural Resource Management groups, industry and scientific experts in the design of the overall program. The marine monitoring component of this program was identified as the GBRMPA's responsibility under the *Reef Water Quality Protection Plan 2009*. The program was implemented in September 2009 and will report annually, with the first baseline report expected to be available in late 2010.

Delivered with support of the Australian Government's *Caring for our Country - Reef Rescue* funding schedule, the integrated water quality monitoring program will allow the Australian and Queensland Governments to measure the effectiveness of actions undertaken as part of Reef Rescue and *Reef Water Quality Protection Plan 2009* funded activities. The monitoring program has several key benefits, including:

- Targets areas of effectiveness for expansion of successful projects
- Identifies areas in need of increased resources
- Monitors new initiatives
- Links actions undertaken on land with the impacts to the Reef.

Water Quality Guidelines

The GBRMPA recognises the importance of understanding the level of water quality required for the maintenance and improvement of the health of the Great Barrier Reef ecosystem and its long-term resilience. Following several years work, the GBRMPA finalised the *Water Quality Guidelines for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park 2009*. These guidelines have been integrated into the Queensland Government's statewide water quality guidelines and the Australian Government's nationwide guidelines.

The *Water Quality Guidelines for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park 2009* are based on over 10 years of research conducted under the Australian Government's Marine and Tropical Sciences Research Facility and the earlier Cooperative Research Centre for the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area, and identifies benchmarks for healthy water quality levels specific to the Great Barrier Reef. The GBRMPA initiated engagement with Queensland Government agencies and the agricultural and chemical industries via workshops throughout the development phase of this project. The DEWHA and the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority were also involved in the development of the guidelines.

The *Water Quality Guidelines for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park 2009*:

- Link from regionally specific guidelines, under the national and Queensland water quality guidelines and provide specific standards for the Great Barrier Reef
- In combination with the integrated marine monitoring program, provide the basis for determining areas within the Great Barrier Reef Region that exceed safe levels for ecosystem health
- Inform impact assessments for development proposals and form the basis for setting water quality standards conditions in development approvals

- Support water quality monitoring initiatives, such as the *Reef Water Quality Protection Plan 2009* by providing the basis for educating external stakeholders on specific levels of water quality required to maintain a healthy ecosystem.

Finalisation of the *Water Quality Guidelines for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park 2009* is an important achievement for the agency. The GBRMPA will continue to update the Water Quality Guidelines as new information becomes available.

Other water quality achievements

The GBRMPA continues to work with industry and government agencies to improve and protect the Great Barrier Reef's water quality. In 2009-10, the GBRMPA:

- Provided technical support for assessment of grant applications and research and development proposals under the Australian Government's *Caring for our Country - Reef Rescue* initiatives
- Provided advice to the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Climate Change, Water, Environment and the Arts for their report *Managing our coastal zones in a changing climate: the time to act is now*
- Collaborated with the Queensland Department of the Premier and Cabinet to compile information on management of water quality in and adjacent to the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area. Recognising that most of the water quality related reports in recent years have focused on the key issues of agricultural runoff, this project is intended to be a comprehensive review of management of water quality issues including sewage treatment, mining legislation and agricultural regulations
- Made a substantial submission to the Queensland Government's review of its statewide coastal management plan and engaged in the development of the first Far North Queensland Regional Plan 2009-2031. This regional plan will highlight the values of the Great Barrier Reef and include policies which aim to complement management and protection of the Reef along the coast
- Continued to provide advice about development proposals under the EPBC Act 1999.

[CASE STUDY]

Reef Guardian Council expansion

The GBRMPA increased the number of Reef Guardian Councils from three to 10 in 2009-10. The program now encompasses more than half of Queensland councils in the Great Barrier Reef Catchment. The Reef Guardian Council program encourages participants to consider the environmental impact in their activities and policy decisions, and in particular their downstream effects on the Great Barrier Reef. The program allows the GBRMPA to engage councils to work collaboratively on environmental issues through Memoranda of Understanding, Motions in Council to be a Reef Guardian and the commitment by Council of staff and resources to deliver the agreed action plans.

[CASE STUDY]

Reef Guardian Council expansion (contd.)

Most of the councils have demonstrated their commitment to Reef Guardian aspirations by undertaking major upgrades of their wastewater treatment facilities, to be completed in 2010 in line with the State Coastal Management Plan's sewage policy.

In 2009-10, a climate change module was developed and included in the Reef Guardian Council Program Framework. Councils proposed to undertake a number of actions to reduce their carbon footprint, with the advice and guidance of the GBRMPA. Such actions include a switch from paper pay slips to electronic notifications, mandatory use of E10 fuel in their fleet vehicles and a switch to smaller engine cars.

The Reef Guardian Councils are:

- Cook
- Cairns
- Tablelands
- Cassowary Coast
- Hinchinbrook
- Townsville
- Burdekin
- Whitsunday
- Mackay
- Isaac.

Indigenous sea country management

The GBRMPA's Indigenous Partnerships Program has been significantly enhanced through funding provided under the Australian Government's *Caring for our Country - Reef Rescue Indigenous Land and Sea Country Partnerships* Program.

The GBRMPA continues to develop and support the implementation of Traditional Use of Marine Resources Agreements (TUMRAs). Currently, there are four TUMRAs and one Indigenous Land Use Agreement being implemented by Traditional Owners with support from the GBRMPA. The GBRMPA has received applications for accreditation of new TUMRAs from the Woppaburra and Girringun Traditional Owner groups. The existing TUMRAs remain in place until a decision is made on these new applications. Discussions are ongoing regarding the development of more TUMRAs.

In May 2010, the GBRMPA hosted the Sea Country Partnerships Forum. More than 90 Great Barrier Reef Traditional Owners from throughout the Great Barrier Reef Region attended the forum in Cairns. The Forum gave Traditional Owners the opportunity to exchange ideas and raise concerns relating to the traditional use of marine resources with staff of the GBRMPA and with the Indigenous Reef Advisory Committee (IRAC). Traditional Owners also used the opportunity to

discuss both the benefits and challenges of TUMRA development and implementation. There were presentations on Traditional Owner values of marine resources and sustainable use of the Marine Park.

The GBRMPA conducted scientific workshops in conjunction with JCU and the DERM to provide science information to assist Traditional Owners to make decisions about the management of their sea country, possible TUMRA development and sustainable traditional use. Traditional Owners requested these workshops to provide the most up-to-date scientific basis for the development of TUMRAs and other sea country management plans.

To further engage the Indigenous community in sustainable Marine Park use, the GBRMPA has provided opportunities for professional and group development. Traditional Owners have been sponsored to attend conferences, events, workshops and training programs that will contribute to improved sea country management.

In April 2010, a group of Traditional Owners and Marine Park managers from Mackay and the Whitsundays travelled to the Northern Territory with the support of the GBRMPA to learn about sea country management techniques from their Northern Territory counterparts. The Traditional Owners and managers who took part saw first-hand the work their counterparts do to protect marine turtles and dugong and brought back knowledge of systems that can be put in place in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

The GBRMPA established a working partnership with the North Queensland Land Council (NQLC) to engage with Traditional Owners in the Cairns region. The NQLC is the Native Title representative body for north Queensland and this partnership is a first for the GBRMPA to work with Traditional Owners and a land council. In early 2009-10, the GBRMPA supported the NQLC to facilitate a series of workshops for Traditional Owners in the Cairns region to discuss the possible development of TUMRAs and other initiatives.

Funding from the *Caring for our Country - Reef Rescue Indigenous Land and Sea Country Partnerships* Program has enabled the GBRMPA to employ two dedicated Indigenous Compliance Liaison Officers and to fund additional compliance activities in conjunction with Traditional Owners. Activities undertaken during the year include training, patrols and investigations of poaching and other illegal and unsustainable take of dugong and turtles. A priority during the year has been poaching in the north of Cape York, and the use of nets to take dugong in the Cairns area. Both these programs have been very successful. In particular, the support from Traditional Owners and community members, combined with intensive patrolling in the Cairns area resulted in the seizure of several nets, with fewer incidents occurring in the last few months of the year.

Cultural communication projects

There has also been a focus on communication and education activities in relation to sea country management. The GBRMPA has begun engagement with Traditional Owners to establish the requirements for a communication, training and education program called Enhancing Sea Country Management. This phase of the project involves stakeholder engagement, research and consultation to determine avenues for effective communication and education activities with Traditional Owners. The project so far has identified knowledge gaps in successful sea country management and some possible communications mechanisms.

The GBRMPA developed a series of Reef Beat education posters and an activity book covering issues associated with traditional use of the Marine Park and Indigenous connections with sea country. The posters and activity books were distributed to 1000 schools throughout Queensland. Reef HQ Aquarium launched its Sea Country Connections Exhibition which is aimed at increasing visitors' awareness of the Traditional Owners of the Great Barrier Reef, their history and connection to sea country.

[CASE STUDY]

Sea Country Guardians

The GBRMPA began to scope a new branch of the Reef Guardian Program in 2009-10. The Sea Country Guardians Program will be part of a larger strategy to work with communities to enhance leadership, in the context of sea country management, within Traditional Owner groups. The program will build on the successful Reef Guardian Schools program by fostering stewardship and a community culture of custodianship for Reef protection in Indigenous communities.

Five Cape York and north Queensland Indigenous communities participated in the initial phase of the project, which involved gauging the possibilities and challenges of launching such a program. This exercise generated interest in adopting the program from all five communities. The Sea Country Guardians Education Program will engage and educate children and communities to understand and appreciate the Reef and connected ecosystems. This Program is to include at least five individual community learning units or actions that can be adapted for use in all of the communities based on community and GBRMPA identified sea country themes and messages. The units are to be developed so that they are suitable for newcomers to implement, include relevant contacts in the communities, and provide equipment and a list of resources necessary to deliver units.

The key factor in ensuring the success of the Sea Country Guardians Program will be the successful engagement and involvement of community members and the development of the program in a way which will ensure its ongoing sustainability. Recognising the diversity of the communities involved, the initial expenditure of funds will be used to undertake extensive engagement designed to identify the key themes and to tailor the Sea Country Guardians Program to meet the needs of individual communities. This will not be a 'one size fits all' approach; this engagement process will result in a program developed with each community for each community which will in turn ensure high levels of uptake and success.

The development of the program will identify and utilise areas of collaboration with councils, Traditional Owners, environmental agencies (including Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, Fisheries Queensland, Land and Sea Rangers, etc), Queensland Health, Education Queensland and community groups as well as identify any resource needs within the community. A 'toolkit' will be developed for each community with a suite of actions and activities tailored to the community as appropriate. The toolkit will be designed to assist in a practical way and provide a legacy document so that the program continues in the community over time.

[CASE STUDY]

Sea Country Guardians (contd.)

The implementation of the program will be tiered based on the capacity of the school and wider community and will involve assisted visits by staff members of the GBRMPA. It is hoped that the Sea Country Guardians Program will be extended throughout the wider Great Barrier Reef school community.

To ensure the long-term sustainability of the program, the aim is to embed this environmental focus into school and community culture, custom and practice over time. The GBRMPA envisage that such a program will eventually be led by community members with support from the school. The program will be designed to advance pathways to self-development while working towards a sustainable future for the Great Barrier Reef.

Implementation of the Climate Change Action Plan

The GBRMPA continued to implement the *Great Barrier Reef Climate Change Action Plan (2007-2012)* throughout 2009-10. Climate change was identified in the Outlook Report as the greatest threat to the resilience of the Great Barrier Reef and the GBRMPA is committed to mitigating the impact of climate change on the Great Barrier Reef. The Action Plan outlines four key objectives:

- Targeted science and adaptive management
- A Great Barrier Reef ecosystem that is resilient to climate change
- Great Barrier Reef industries and communities that depend on the Reef are resilient to unavoidable climate change impacts
- Reduced climate footprints.

The implementation of the Action Plan reached its third year of funding in 2009-10 and underwent an extensive independent mid-term review. The purpose of the review was to evaluate the progress made towards achieving the outcomes of the Action Plan and to provide recommendations to guide adaptive management and continuous improvement of the implementation program.

Conducted by GHD Consulting, the review found the delivery of projects under the Action Plan had been comprehensive, addressing all objectives, with no apparent gaps that have affected its implementation.

In relation to management, the review found that:

- The Action Plan has served as a framework for adaptive program planning and delivery, with a portfolio of projects developed to respond to emerging knowledge and changing conditions
- Good progress has been made on the delivery of activities and these are contributing to the outcomes sought by the Action Plan.

In relation to achieving the desired outcomes of the Action Plan, the review found that significant progress has been made in:

- Addressing critical knowledge needs
- Embedding the understanding that adaptive management actions need to be based on vulnerability assessments and an understanding of resilience
- Supporting industry (particularly) and community adaptation by working with stakeholders to generate both the agenda for a climate change response, and the information and capabilities required to develop responses to climate change
- Mainstreaming climate change into the GBRMPA's business, and building understanding of the implications of climate change across its operations.

Action Plan projects have led to a greater understanding of the urgency and priority of climate change issues for the Reef, and also furthered the GBRMPA's own knowledge and capacity in responding to climate-related events on the Great Barrier Reef.

Environmental management strategies

The GBRMPA introduced its Environmental Management Strategy (EMS) and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction Strategy in 2009-10. The strategies were developed by the GBRMPA's Green Office Committee to make sure the agency has a high standard of environmental performance and can meet legislative requirements on reporting of its environmental performance (Section 516A reporting - *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*). Refer to Appendix E for more information.

Partnerships for sustainable fisheries

Recognising the shared goals of marine managers and commercial fishers, the GBRMPA and QSIA have formed a partnership to work with fisheries managers to ensure a sustainable future for the Great Barrier Reef. The activities undertaken as part of this partnership have included:

- Climate Change Liaison Officer: the QSIA has appointed a liaison officer to drive fisheries and climate change related projects established under the partnership. The role provides a point of contact for commercial fishers on all matters relating to climate change
- Fisheries Emissions Calculator: the emissions calculator is an online tool that allows for more energy efficient and cheaper operations for fishers. By measuring levels of energy use over the last few years, fishers can identify areas that require attention
- Workshops for commercial fishers: a series of workshops provided advice, guidance and information regarding climate change related adaptation opportunities and carbon emission reduction methods.

Climate change adaptation activities

A detailed vulnerability assessment of the northern Great Barrier Reef population of green turtles was conducted as the first step in a climate change adaptation process. The vulnerability assessment identified the nature and extent of the threats to the population and provided the foundations for a resilience analysis, which identified options for reducing the risks to the population. An adaptation planning process was initiated which will examine the costs and benefits of different strategies

and identify a plan of action for building the resilience of the northern green turtle population in a changing climate.

A Coral Bleaching Response Plan is developed each year by the GBRMPA and was continued in 2009-10. The response plan covers four areas: early warning system, climate change incident response framework, management actions and a communications strategy. One component of the early warning system is the coral bleaching monitoring program BleachWatch. This monitoring program continued in 2009-10, supported by a strengthened partnership between the GBRMPA and staff from the DERM's Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service. There were more than 480 reports received throughout summer and autumn. Of those reports, only three per cent indicated severe bleaching and 17 per cent indicated moderate bleaching. Any reports of moderate bleaching were investigated, and most were localised to the Northern and Far Northern Sections of the Marine Park. BleachWatch is a community based initiative that educates the community about coral bleaching and encourages Reef users to report any incidents of bleaching, allowing the GBRMPA to monitor such events.

Climate change communication activities

A series of five animations focusing on the impacts of climate change were launched in September 2009. The animations are designed to give school aged children information about climate change and its impact on the Great Barrier Reef in a way they are able to understand. The animations were distributed to more than 360 schools, 170 environmental visitor centres (for example zoos and aquariums), tourism operators on request and released on social networking websites such as YouTube and Vimeo. The animations have received positive feedback from recipients.

Heritage

The GBRMPA continued its representation on the Australian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee that is responsible for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention. The World Heritage listing of the Great Barrier Reef in 1981 pre-dated the current requirement of the World Heritage Committee to develop a 'Statement of Outstanding Universal Value' (SoOUV) for each World Heritage property. Hence there is now a requirement to prepare a retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value based on the values recognised at the time of inscription on the World Heritage List. The GBRMPA completed a draft of the retrospective SoOUV and provided it to DEWHA for review. The preparation of this document has highlighted the numerous advances in knowledge and information, as well as improvements in the management approach that have occurred over the past three decades.

The GBRMPA undertook a review of the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Heritage Strategy* which outlines actions for the identification, assessment and monitoring of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park's heritage values, the development of a heritage register and preparation of heritage management plans.

The Lady Elliot Island Lightstation Heritage Management Plan was also finalised and provided to heritage experts from DEWHA. The GBRMPA is also working with the lessee to prepare a Heritage Management Plan for the Dent Island lightstation.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: MARINE PARK MANAGEMENT

The management activities of the GBRMPA have been recognised as world's best practice. The Great Barrier Reef is one of the healthiest coral reef ecosystems in the world, and the guidelines, programs and regulations implemented by the GBRMPA have contributed significantly to this status.

The aim of all the GBRMPA's Marine Park management practices is to ensure the use of the Great Barrier Reef does not harm the fragile ecosystem.

There are three focus areas under the Marine Park Management objectives:

- Field Management Program
- Sustainable Marine Park use
- Collaborative industry relationships.

The achievements under the Marine Park Management objectives are listed in Table 5.

Table 5: Marine Park Management summary of achievements against Deliverables and Key Performance Indicators

Deliverables and Key Performance Indicators	Achievement highlights
<p>Field Management Program</p> <p>Deliverable: Effective delivery of the Field Management Program</p> <p>Key Performance Indicator: Extent of delivery of the outputs in the 2009-10 Field Management Program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful integrated and collaborative partnership between Australian and Queensland Governments to deliver Field Management Program • Indigenous Engagement Compliance program developed to target illegal take of dugong and turtles • A dedicated Indigenous Community Compliance Liaison Officer appointed to work closely with Elders and other compliance officers to address reported illegal take issues • Project management and funding support for redevelopment of StrandNet database with information now more readily accessible to conservation managers • Project management and funding support for Phase 1 analysis of the Coastal Bird Atlas which has resulted in a comprehensive overview of the spatial and temporal patterns of distribution of populations of breeding seabirds
<p>Sustainable Marine Park use</p> <p>Deliverable: Ecologically sustainable use of the Marine Park through delivery of Zoning Plans, Plans of Management, Site Plans, permits, impact assessment, best practice guidelines</p> <p>Key Performance Indicators: Effectiveness of Zoning Plans, Plans of Management, Site Plans and other policy instruments and solutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient handling of the <i>Shen Neng 1</i> grounding response • Growth and continued maintenance of the High Standard Tourism Program • Revision of Responsible Reef Practices for Tourism Operators • Consistent and transparent joint permit assessment processes undertaken with Queensland's Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM) in accordance with relevant legislation and management tools

Deliverables and Key Performance Indicators	Achievement highlights
<p>Sustainable Marine Park use (condt.)</p> <p>Deliverable: Ecologically sustainable use of the Marine Park through delivery of Zoning Plans, Plans of Management, Site Plans, permits, impact assessment, best practice guidelines</p> <p>Key Performance Indicators: Effectiveness of Zoning Plans, Plans of Management, Site Plans and other policy instruments and solutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental, social and cultural impacts minimised through risk assessment practices, site assessments and permit conditions • Over 600 permit applications assessed and complex major projects managed, including permits issued for the Agnes Water Desalination Plant, the Integrated Ocean Drilling Project and BM Alliance's Port of Hay Point Capital Works Dredging • Successful launch of Reef Permits for internal use and testing by the GBRMPA and Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) • Received the EIANZ Award for Excellence in Professional Practice
<p>Collaborative industry partnerships</p> <p>Deliverable: Constructive relationships with industry, other Reef users and the community</p> <p>Key Performance Indicator: Level of tourism industry participation in Reef monitoring, stewardship and management initiatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationships built with the tourism industry, including through implementation of the <i>Great Barrier Reef Tourism Climate Change Action Strategy 2009 - 2012</i> and continuation of the Eye on the Reef Monitoring Program • Developed a Memorandum of Understanding with Queensland Ports Association • Tourism and Recreation Reef Advisory Committee and 11 Local Marine Advisory Committees successfully operating • Over 50 per cent of all tourists to the Great Barrier Reef now carried by a High Standard Tourism Operator

Field Management Program

The Field Management Program of the Australian and Queensland Governments recognises the ecological continuum across reefs, islands and sea and the need for an integrated and collaborative approach by the Australian and Queensland Governments to managing the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area. Field Management staff of the GBRMPA and the Queensland Department of Environment and Resource Management's Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS), supported by several partner agencies, delivered a range of operational services.

The Field Management Strategy Group reporting frameworks for both the Australian and Queensland Governments are being aligned to complement each other and provide a streamlined approach that matches the *Great Barrier Reef Intergovernmental Agreement 2009* schedule.

Compliance management and monitoring

The integrity of zoning, management plans and regulations is essential to ecosystem and vulnerable species protection and sustainable use within the World Heritage Area. This integrity is built through an effective compliance program.

Table 6 is a summary of offences reported under the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* during 2009-10. It demonstrates the wide range of areas covered under the Act including fishing, moorings, pollution and commercial activities.

The Field Management Program is jointly run by the Australian and Queensland Governments, and Table 7 shows offences reported against Federal and State legislation for each management area in the Marine Park. State offences relate to a range of areas including islands and the State Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park.

Figure 3 shows there has been a decrease in the number of offences reported over the last few years. However, Figures 4 to 6 show that despite the overall decrease, there have been increases in trawling offences and commercial line fishing offences over the last two years.

Table 6: Summary of Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975 offences by management area, 2009-10

Activity		Far	Cairns/	Townsville/	Mackay/	Total	
		Northern	Cooktown	Whitsunday	Capricorn		
Jul 09 - Jun 10							
Commercial Fishing	Line fishing	2	16	0	10	28	
	Fishing	0	0	4	1	5	
	Trawling	4	3	10	17	34	
	Unattached dory	9	3	5	11	28	
	Maritime incident	1	0	0	1	2	
	Unpermitted activity	Restricted access areas	1	0	0	1	2
		Unlawful take	2	0	0	0	2
		Other	0	0	0	2	2
	Indigenous	Crabbing	0	1	0	0	1
		Fishing	0	2	0	0	2
Netting		0	4	0	0	4	
Spearfishing		0	3	1	0	4	
Unpermitted activity		0	4	0	0	4	
Wildlife		Hunting	0	1	0	2	3
		Non traditional take	0	0	4	0	4
		Unknown take type	2	1	3	0	6
		Collecting	2	0	1	2	3
Recreational		Fishing	0	0	0	1	1
	Line Fishing	0	41	85	36	162	
	Spearfishing	0	2	3	4	9	
	Historical Shipwrecks	0	0	1	0	1	
	Maritime incident	1	1	2	2	6	
Moorings offence	0	13	1	1	15		

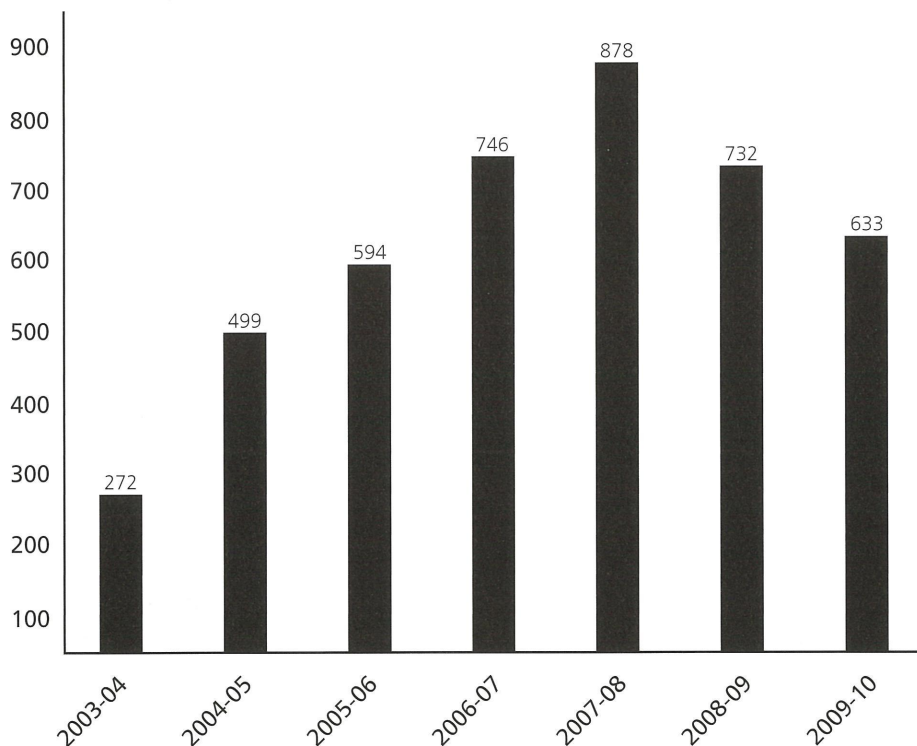
Activity		Far	Cairns/	Townsville/	Mackay/	Total	
		Northern	Cooktown	Whitsunday	Capricorn		
Jul 09 - Jun 10							
Recreational (condt.)	Plan of management	Cairns	0	5	0	0	5
		Hinchinbrook	0	0	0	0	0
		Whitsunday	0	0	3	0	3
	Unpermitted activity	Domestic animals in protected area	0	1	2	0	3
		Restricted access areas	0	3	0	0	3
		Unlawful Take	0	1	0	0	1
		Other	0	1	1	0	2
	Wildlife	Interaction with cetacean	0	2	0	1	3
		Unknown take type	0	0	1	0	1
	Other		0	1	0	0	1
Shipping	Maritime Incident	DSA breach	0	1	1	2	4
		Groundings	0	0	0	1	1
		Pollution/ discharge	0	0	0	3	3
	Breach of Permit	0	1	12	1	14	
	Environmental Management Charge	0	0	1	0	1	
Tourism Industry	Fishing	Line fishing	1	3	1	7	12
	Historical Shipwrecks		0	0	1	0	1
	Maritime incident	Groundings	0	2	6	2	10
		Pollution/ discharge	0	0	3	0	3
		Sinkings	1	0	0	0	1
	Moorings offence	Unpermitted	0	4	0	0	4
	Plan of management	Cairns	0	19	0	0	19
		Hinchinbrook	0	0	0	0	0
		Whitsunday	0	0	6	0	6
	Unpermitted activity	Commercial activity (tourist)	1	1	9	0	11
Other		0	2	3	2	7	
Wildlife	Interaction with cetacean	0	2	2	0	4	
	Unknown take type	1	1	0	0	2	
Other		0	1	0	0	1	

Activity	Far Northern	Cairns/ Cooktown	Townsville/ Whitsunday	Mackay/ Capricorn	Total
	Jul 09 - Jun 10				
Fishing Line fishing	0	0	0	1	1
Pollution/Discharge	0	0	1	0	1
Unlawful Take	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	26	147	173	111	457

Table 7: Number of offences reported by management area 2009-10

Jurisdiction	Far Northern	Cairns/ Cooktown	Townsville/ Whitsunday	Mackay/ Capricorn	Other	Total
	Jul 09 - Jun 10					
Commonwealth	26	147	173	111	0	457
State (Qld)	0	31	103	39	2	175
Other	0	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	26	179	276	150	2	633

Figure 3: Number of offences reported from 2003-04 to 2009-10



Figures 4 to 6 Historical comparison of fishing offences reported

Figure 4: Trawling offences reported from 2004-05 to 2009-10

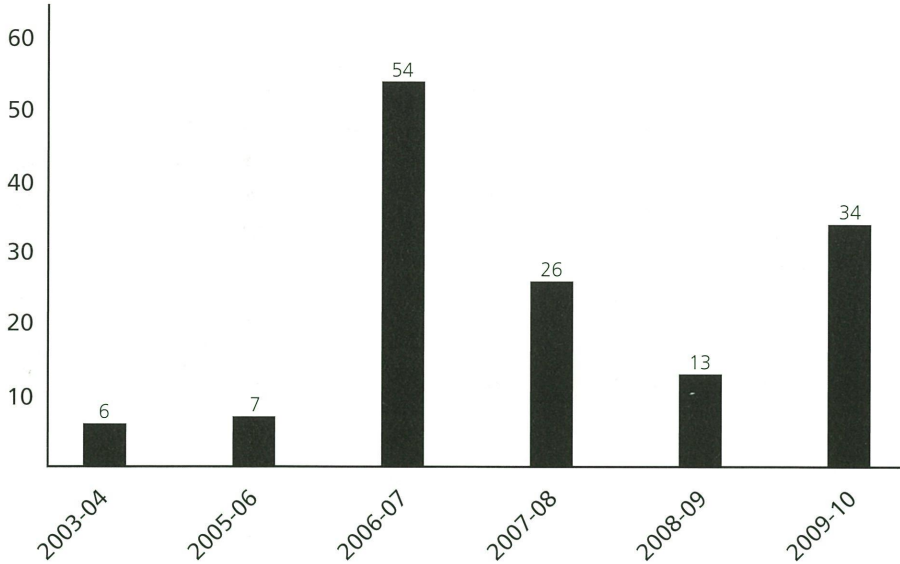


Figure 5: Commercial line offences reported from 2004-05 to 2009-10

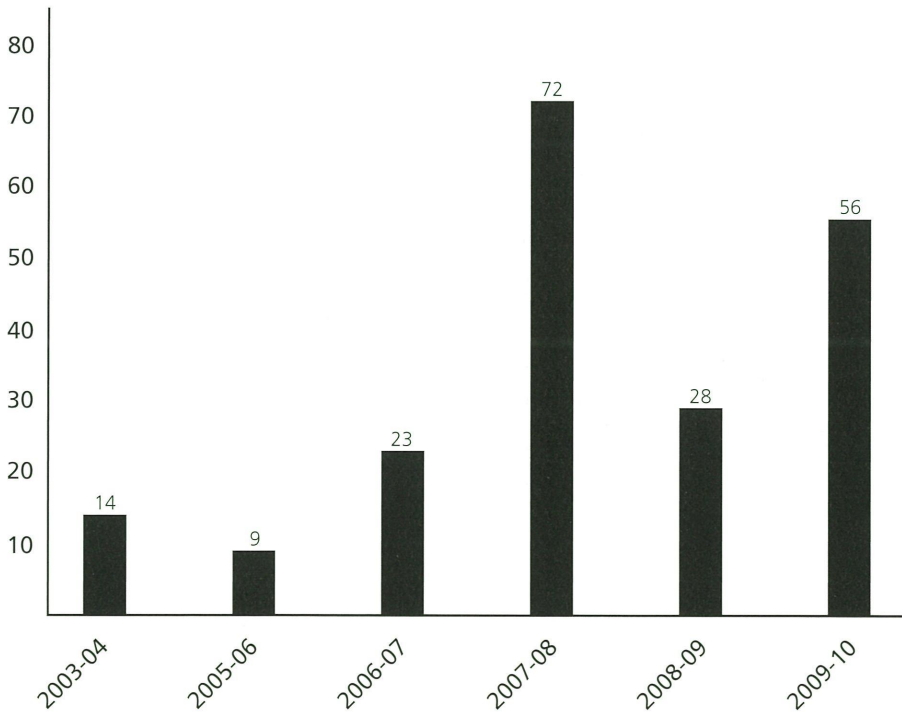
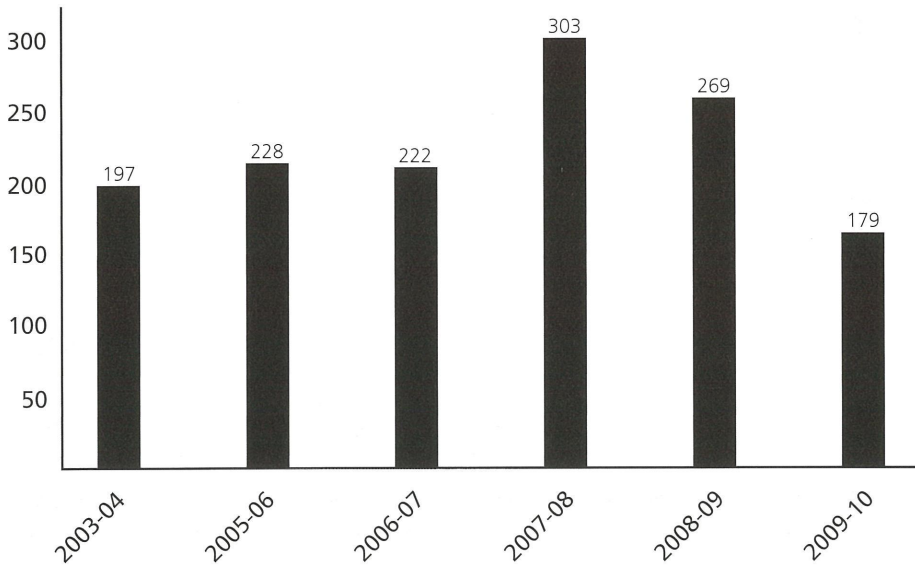


Figure 6: Recreational fishing offences reported from 2004-05 to 2009-10



Indigenous liaison and engagement

An Indigenous Engagement in Compliance program was developed to target illegal take of dugong and turtle in the Great Barrier Reef. Better witness training has been delivered to Traditional Owners through the Indigenous Protected Areas program. A dedicated Indigenous Compliance Liaison Officer has been working closely with Elders and other compliance officers to address reported illegal take issues.

Ecosystem protection

Sustainable tourism and recreation were supported by maintenance of protective and educational visitor facilities. Coral reef ecosystems were protected from anchor damage by the operation and maintenance of 128 public moorings and 127 reef protection markers. Island infrastructure and signage safeguarded island species and habitats.

Ecosystem protection also involved the ability and capacity to respond to reported incidents including vessel groundings, oil spills, stranded wildlife and marine debris. The Field Management Program Coordination Unit continued to provide a Reef-wide training program to develop and maintain the skills of field management staff.

In 2009-10 there were 137 reported shipping incidents (Table 8). The GBRMPA works in collaboration with the Australian Maritime Safety Authority, Maritime Safety Queensland and Australian Customs and Border Protection Service allowing faster and more effective incident responses. As has been seen in the past (2008), storm events create mass groundings and this was again seen in 2010. On 21 March 2010 a total of 68 vessels were grounded or sunk as Cyclone Ului hit the north Queensland coast. These vessels consisted of private and commercial yachts and power boats (no large ships).

Table 8: Reported shipping incidents, for 2009-10

Incident Type	Number
Confirmed spill - vessel	9
Unconfirmed spill	7
Ballast or sewage spill	0
Grounding †	88
Sinking (including collision and capsizing)	19
Land sourced spill	1
Other	13
TOTAL	137

† Includes a mass grounding of vessels (68) from Shute Harbour, Muddy Bay, Cannonvale, Airlie Beach, Shingley Beach, Mackay

The Marine Wildlife Stranding Program is the main source of knowledge about human-related mortality of protected species such as dugong, marine turtles, whales and dolphins. Queensland's Department of Environment and Resource Management's (DERM) StrandNet database contains over 10 000 records and was redeveloped in 2009-10. Information stored on the database is now more easily accessible to conservation managers. The joint-agency (GBRMPA and DERM) Field Management Program managed and funded the functional requirements specification and database build. StrandNet is now a web-based database that is accessible to registered users from DERM, GBRMPA and community groups. StrandNet allows the online submission of Stranding Report Forms and associated photos, the ability to upload necropsy, pathology and rehabilitation reports, the ability to search and view sightings and export verified sightings data.

The joint-agency (GBRMPA and DERM) Field Management Program also managed and funded the Phase 1 analysis of the Coastal Bird Atlas. More than 30 years of seabird breeding information for the Reef is available on DERM's Coastal Bird Atlas database. The analysis aimed to collectively consider the breeding records to gain an overview of the spatial and temporal patterns of distribution of seabirds using the Reef. Results include significant long-term (20 years) declines in breeding pair numbers across at least part of their breeding ranges for the red-tailed tropicbird, lesser frigatebird, common noddy, and roseate and black-naped terns. These results provide the evidence necessary to implement plans and programs for the birds' recovery.

Sustainable Marine Park use

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park is a multiple-use area. Activities undertaken in the Marine Park include commercial marine tourism, defence activities, fishing, ports and shipping, recreation, scientific research and traditional use of marine resources. The GBRMPA undertakes environmental impact assessments, issues permits and enforces regulations to ensure sustainable use of the Marine Park.

The GBRMPA's management and protection practices were recognised with the 2009 Environment Institute of Australia and New Zealand (EIANZ) Award for Excellence in Professional Practice. In presenting the GBRMPA with the award, the EIANZ said, "The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park is

considered by many around the world as a leading example of world's best practice leadership and management which includes legislation, planning, policy, environmental assessment, partnership, education, permits and compliance."

Major projects

In addition to many regular applications, the GBRMPA negotiated conditions of permits for three major projects occurring in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:

- **Desalination Plant at Agnes Water:** the proposed works consisted of a desalination plant and sewage treatment facility behind the dunes of Agnes Point, Gladstone. A pipeline tunnelled under the dunes will discharge brine back into the Marine Park. The GBRMPA considered all potential environmental impacts of this project, including extensive consultation with QPWS staff regarding the presence of marine turtles in the area. An Environmental Management Plan was negotiated with the Gladstone Regional Council and included restrictions on machinery and lighting equipment during turtle nesting seasons, requirement to provide weekly environmental issues reports to the GBRMPA, long-term water quality monitoring and noise minimisation to prevent disturbance to marine life.
- **Integrated Ocean Drilling Project:** this project was conducted by an international marine research team that will use sediment samples from below the ocean floor to determine the impact of a changing climate on coral reef ecosystems, thus providing an insight into possible management techniques for the current threats of climate change. The GBRMPA imposed limits on the number of drill cores at five nominated sites to minimise possible disturbance to the Reef, and a requirement for the vessel to stay at least 250m away from a live reef edge to reduce the risk from unforeseen technical difficulties.
- **BM Alliance Port of Hay Point Capital Works Dredging:** this project comprises the dredging and dumping of spoil material associated with the expansion of the Hay Point Coal Export Terminal in the Marine Park. The original application to dump dredge material in the Marine Park was refused as it was considered that options existed for the re-use of dredge material onshore. Following a request to reconsider the refusal decision, and the provision of additional information by BM Alliance, the GBRMPA decided that a condition of acceptable impact could be achieved by: limiting the amount of dredge spoil; placing spoil in deeper water in areas of low seagrass-density - limiting the maximum size of any spoil dumped to minimise habitat change; pre-and-post dumping surveys of dredge spoil composition, bathymetry, seagrass and benthic invertebrates, including marine pest species, with ongoing surveys for up to five years.

Reef Permits

Reef Permits is an integrated, easy-access information system for managing permissions and the Environmental Management Charge within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park that is pre-emptive, increases compliance and improves the GBRMPA's ability to understand and manage use of the Marine Park in partnership with industry, government and the community.

In 2009-10, the development of Reef Permits continued and was successfully delivered internally for testing and use by relevant GBRMPA and QPWS staff. The transition to full functionality of Reef Permits will continue.

Growth of the High Standard Tourism Program

The High Standard Tourism Program continues to be supported by the Great Barrier Reef tourism industry and visitors to the Reef. The GBRMPA recognises operators who have demonstrated environmentally sustainable business practices and are independently certified with one of the two highest levels of the EcoCertification Program managed by Ecotourism Australia. They are eligible for an extended permit term of 15 years and rewarded for their Reef stewardship through promotion on GBRMPA's website and at trade events.

In 2009-10, the operators who are part of the High Standard Tourism Program increased and now includes:

- 49 operators
- Almost 90 individual tourism products.

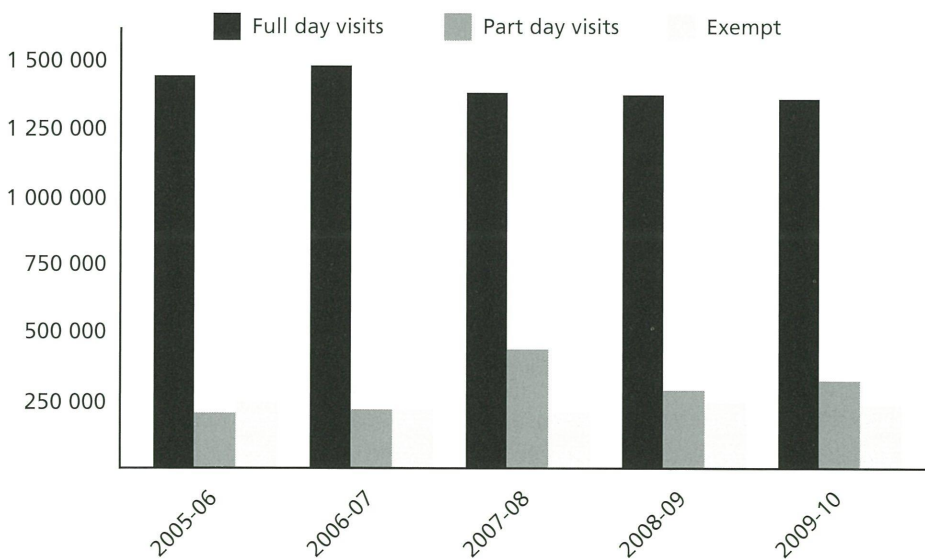
High Standard Tourism operators now cater to more than 50 per cent of the tourists visiting the Great Barrier Reef, exceeding the 40 per cent target set for 2009-10.

Environmental Management Charge (EMC)

The GBRMPA manages the activities of the diverse commercial tourism operations which enabled approximately 1.9 million visitor days to be spent in the Marine Park in 2009-10. This number does not include passengers in transit.

Based on information provided by tourism operators in the Environmental Management Charge (EMC) returns, Figure 8 shows the number of tourist visits in the Marine Park since 2005-06. The annual number of visitors to the Marine Park has declined over the last five years, reflecting the global downturn in tourism experienced since 2008-09.

Figure 7: Tourist visits in the Marine Park since 2005-06



(Source: GBRMPA EMC records)

Tourism on the Great Barrier Reef is concentrated in the offshore Cairns, Port Douglas and Whitsunday areas and offers a range of experiences including diving and snorkelling, scenic flights, visits to pontoons, chartered or skippered sailing, cruise shipping and beach hire operations.

Responsible Reef Practices

The *Responsible Reef Practices for Tourism Operators in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park* were revised during 2009-10 by GBRMPA staff and a working group of the Tourism and Recreation Reef Advisory Committee. A new edition of the booklet was printed and includes an update of the original 28 Responsible Reef Practices and includes three new Responsible Reef Practices for climate change action, supporting local Indigenous communities and underwater photography. This program is an important tool to encourage sustainable practices by the marine tourism industry.

Collaborative industry relationships

In managing the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, the GBRMPA maintains partnerships with other government agencies at all levels. In addition, the GBRMPA engages with a variety of industry stakeholders including tourism, fishing, ports and defence.

Eye on the Reef Monitoring Program

The Eye on the Reef Monitoring Program is a partnership program between the tourism industry, scientific community and the GBRMPA. Tourism staff are trained in how to monitor and record the health of the Reef and are encouraged to report observations of the Reef's health through the program. Scientists use this information for their research activities and Marine Park managers use it to identify areas that require concentrated protection efforts and areas that have benefited from initiatives. This program is important and mutually beneficial to tourism, management and the scientific community, because:

- Tourism operators are able to collect data more frequently and consistently in these areas than scientists
- The tourism industry is kept informed of scientific advances and discoveries
- Managers are able to target their efforts to areas in need
- The GBRMPA readily communicates management practices through this partnership.

In 2009-10, the Eye on the Reef Monitoring Program continued strongly. Key achievements include:

- More than 35 operators participated in the program, providing the GBRMPA with up-to-date information on 40 reefs across the Marine Park
- More than 50 tourism operators attended in-water training focusing on reef health indicators, water quality and species of conservation concern
- More than 200 tourism staff and community members attended information workshops focused on Marine Park management, latest science, best practice and monitoring techniques.

Supporting industry action on climate change

The *Great Barrier Reef Tourism Climate Change Action Strategy 2009-2012* was launched in August 2009. The Action Strategy is an industry-wide collaboration to provide a framework of actions for the tourism industry to respond to climate change. Outlined in the Action Strategy are suggestions for tourism operators to make a difference to the Reef's future. The actions are grouped under the following objectives:

- Raise awareness about climate change impacts to the Great Barrier Reef
- Reduce carbon footprints and improve energy efficiency
- Support climate change monitoring, reporting and research
- Improve the resilience of the Great Barrier Reef
- Integrate climate change into business operations and planning.

Since its launch, the GBRMPA has focused on implementing the actions identified in the Strategy, including:

- Conducting a survey of selected tourism operators to gauge their understanding of climate change impacts on their business and identify knowledge gaps. The results, which will be released in 2010-11, will provide a foundation to build upon other Action Strategy initiatives.
- Hosted a series of workshops focused on climate change impacts and risks. The workshops also provided suggestions for response options to climate change effects. Workshops will continue throughout the duration of the Action Strategy.
- Climate change related requirements incorporated into the EcoCertification Program - the independent tourism certification program recognised in the High Standard Tourism Program. The EcoCertification Program now includes energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emission provisions.
- Completed pilot phase of GBRMPA's Tourism Staff Training Course to provide tourism operators with information about climate change impacts, industry responses and the importance of individual actions.

Working with ports and Department of Defence

In September 2009, the GBRMPA entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Queensland Ports Association in preparation for a likely increase in shipping activity and coastal development associated with port infrastructure in the Marine Park. The MOU was established to encourage a collaborative effort between Queensland Ports and the GBRMPA to strategically improve coordination between port management and the GBRMPA's management of port activity within or adjacent to the Marine Park. The MOU covers significant issues relevant to both parties including climate change, introduced marine pests and placement, monitoring and management of uncontaminated dredged material in the Marine Park. An annual forum between the parties provides an opportunity to discuss these issues.

The GBRMPA has continued its relationship with the Department of Defence in 2009-10 by conducting site visits with defence personnel and participating in meetings to discuss issues and share knowledge. The Department of Defence uses the Marine Park for its training and testing operations. The GBRMPA participated in a visit to Rattlesnake Island in 2010 with defence personnel to allow the soldiers to appreciate the potential impacts of their training activities on the Great Barrier Reef.

Local Marine Advisory Committees

The GBRMPA receives advice on management issues about the Marine Park at a local level by voluntary community-based Local Marine Advisory Committees (LMACs). The committees enable local communities to have effective input into the management of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

LMACs provide a forum for representatives of local community, interest groups and government agencies to discuss issues about marine resources.

During 2009-10 there was 11 LMACs in operation in regional centres adjacent to the Great Barrier Reef between Cooktown and Bundaberg:

- Cape York Local Marine Advisory Committee
- Douglas Local Marine Advisory Committee
- Cairns Local Marine Advisory Committee
- Cassowary Coast Local Marine Advisory Committee
- Hinchinbrook Local Marine Advisory Committee
- Townsville Local Marine Advisory Committee
- Whitsunday Local Marine Advisory Committee
- Mackay Local Marine Advisory Committee
- Capricorn Coast Local Marine Advisory Committee
- Gladstone Local Marine Advisory Committee
- Burnett Local Marine Advisory Committee.

A new term of LMACs began in March/April 2009. This three-year term ends in 2012. The meeting schedule for LMACs was revised in 2009-10 from six to four meetings per year per LMAC.

Activities undertaken by the LMACs in 2009-10 included:

- Sponsorship and support for the Cape York Future Leaders/Reef HQ Aquarium visit
- Sponsorship and support for a number of Reef Guardian Schools projects and events throughout the Great Barrier Reef catchment
- Reprinting of Local Marine Advisory Committee regionally specific brochures covering on-water management arrangements

- Sponsorship for industry professionals to conduct public information sessions covering locally relevant issues
- Purchase and donation of infrastructure to support local community groups in events such as clean ups
- Support for regional events and sponsorship of local groups to attend events and discuss issues of concern with local community.

[CASE STUDY]

***Shen Neng 1* Grounding**

On Easter Saturday 2010, a Chinese bulk carrier, the *Shen Neng 1* ran aground on the Douglas Shoal, approximately 90 km off the coast of Gladstone. The ship, bound for China, was carrying around 68 000 tonnes of coal and 950 tonnes of oil. Upon impact, about four tonnes of oil leaked from the ship.

The incident required a significant response effort by the GBRMPA. The GBRMPA's role was to provide advice on the environmental aspects of the recovery efforts. Other activities undertaken included:

- Establishment of a Scientific Advisory Panel
- Appointment of an Environmental Science Coordinator on site in Gladstone
- Site inspections
- Ministerial briefings
- Development of maps
- Investigation and preparation of court briefs and legal documents
- Communications and media cooperation, participation and response.

The *Shen Neng 1* was travelling through a Designated Shipping Area, but did not successfully navigate around Douglas Shoal. When it collided with the shoal, the ship was not completely lodged and continued to drag across the reef, crushing coral and leaving a trail of antifouling paint in its wake. It finally came to rest and authorities were able to begin the salvage mission.

Throughout the period when the *Shen Neng 1* was grounded on Douglas Shoal, the GBRMPA was involved in advising the lead response agency, Maritime Safety Queensland, about the environmental implications of salvage activities as well as exercising its legal obligations to issue permits and permission for such activities. Considerations included:

- Oil spill forecasts
- Surrounding habitats
- Impacts on marine life.

[CASE STUDY]

***Shen Neng 1* Grounding (contd.)**

Following the removal of the ship from the shoal, the GBRMPA coordinated an initial environmental impact assessment of the site. Collecting photographic evidence and sediment samples, the assessment team found that the ship had left an approximately 2.5 kilometre scar stretched across the shoal. Further inspections were carried out by the GBRMPA, Australian Institute of Marine Science, DERM and James Cook University.

The GBRMPA assisted the Australian Federal Police with the investigation that resulted in the charging of the ship's master and chief-officer-on-watch under sections 38FC and 38DA of the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* in relation to a vessel causing damage to the Marine Park. The GBRMPA continues to be heavily involved in the preparation of evidence documentation for the legal case.

The GBRMPA also continues to be involved in assessing the environmental impacts of the incident and managing the continuing response and investigations.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: COMMUNICATION AND POLICY COORDINATION

The performance objective for Communication and Policy Coordination activities is the development and strategic alignment of policy with Australian Government priorities and objectives are underpinned by best available knowledge and disseminated to the community.

Effective delivery of this performance objective has been centred on three main areas in 2009-10:

- *Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009*
- Education and communication
- Reef HQ Aquarium

The list of achievements under the Communication and Policy Coordination objective are listed in Table 9.

Table 9: Communication and Policy Coordination summary of achievements against Deliverables and Key Performance Indicators

Deliverables and Key Performance Indicators	Achievement highlights
<p>Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009</p> <p>Deliverable: A regular assessment (Outlook Report and Corporate Plan) of the Great Barrier Reef and its future that will guide management based on best available science</p> <p>Key Performance Indicators: Implementation of Government response to Outlook Report</p> <p>Research by key providers is focused on the key pressures facing the Great Barrier Reef</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Release of the <i>Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009</i> by the then Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts (the Minister) • Outlook Online information system launched to support the release of the Outlook Report • The Outlook Report received the 2009 Best Practice in Federal Government Award at the Queensland Public Sector Excellence Awards for the Institute of Public Administration Australia • New <i>Corporate Plan 2010-2014</i> released which aligns with the Outlook Report • <i>Scientific Information Needs for the Management of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park 2009-2014</i> released and based on needs and gaps identified in the Outlook Report
<p>Education and communication</p> <p>Deliverable: Effective Reef related education and communication activities</p> <p>Key Performance Indicators: Total number of students reached by formal education programs (face-to-face and video conferencing) (Target 10 000)</p> <p>Total number of Reef Guardian Schools (Target 170)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective delivery of the Reef Guardian Schools Program including delivery of the Future Leaders Eco Challenges reaching 569 participants from 89 schools • Successful expansion of the Reef Guardian Schools Program to 220 schools • Target for total number of students reached by formal education programs exceeded (total number 13 200) • Media used effectively to disseminate messages • Effective communications materials developed including five editions of SeaRead (bi-monthly) newsletter printed and distributed

Deliverables and Key Performance Indicators

Education and communication (condt.)

Deliverable: Effective Reef related education and communication activities

Key Performance Indicators: Total number of students reached by formal education programs (face-to-face and video conferencing) (Target 10 000)

Total number of Reef Guardian Schools (Target 170)

Reef HQ Aquarium

Deliverable: A world class living reef exhibition for people of all ages at Reef HQ Aquarium complemented by experiential education opportunities

Key Performance Indicator: Total number of Reef HQ Aquarium visitors (Target 110 000)

Achievement highlights

- Continued support of Community Access Points (CAPs)
- Total number of Reef HQ Aquarium visitors was more than 130 700.
- Reef HQ Aquarium Turtle Hospital officially opened by the Minister
- Reef Tourism and Surf Life Saving display officially opened
- Sea Country Connections Exhibit officially opened by the Minister
- Discovery Student Adventures marine research course launched with internationally-based schools to high acclaim
- Adopt a Reef Creature Program launched
- Conducted more than 120 videoconferences, reaching more than 6500 students (primary, secondary and tertiary levels) from Australia and around the world, exceeding annual target
- Winner of North Queensland Tourism Awards Major Tourism Attraction Award

The *Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009* and the Corporate Plan 2010 - 2014

On 2 September 2009 the *Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009* was tabled in Parliament. The same day, the Minister for the Environment Protection, Heritage and the Arts, the Queensland Premier and the Queensland Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability launched the Joint Government Interim Response: *Maintaining a healthy and resilient Great Barrier Reef*.

The Outlook Report assesses the current state of the Great Barrier Reef ecosystem's environmental, social and economic values, examines the pressures and current management responses and considers the likely outlook. The Outlook Report identifies the following issues as priorities:

- Climate change and its associated impacts
- Loss of coastal habitats from coastal development
- Continued declining water quality from catchment runoff
- Remaining impacts from fishing and illegal fishing and poaching.

As detailed in the Outlook Report, these issues are reducing the resilience of the Great Barrier Reef. The Report also highlights gaps in information required for a better understanding of ecosystem resilience.

The development of the Outlook Report combined three approaches - risk assessment, management effectiveness and traditional state of environment reporting - to provide a comprehensive overview of the future of the Great Barrier Reef. The Report was based on robust science and was independently peer reviewed, allowing for an in-depth analysis of the pressures on the Great Barrier Reef.

To ensure independence of the assessment of existing measures to protect and manage the ecosystem, two independent external assessors were commissioned, Dr Marc Hockings and Brian Gilligan. These assessors were internationally recognised and had expertise in protected area management, monitoring and evaluation, public policy and governance. Their assessment followed a framework based on a management cycle in which management is continuously evaluated and refined. The main conclusions from their assessment were: (1) Management effectiveness challenges are evident for those management topics which are broad in scale and complex socially, biophysically and jurisdictionally (for example climate change, coastal development, water quality and fishing) and (2) effectiveness is strongest on issues that are limited in scale, intensity or complexity (for example defence and scientific research).

To support the release of the Outlook Report, the Outlook Online information system was launched. Outlook Online provides online access to the complete set of evidence used to develop the Outlook Report.

The development of the Outlook Report was recognised with the 2009 Best Practice in Federal Government Award at the Queensland Public Sector Excellence Awards from the Institute of Public Administration Australia. The judging panel said the report has provided an international benchmark for marine ecosystem reporting as well as establishing a process that will allow tracking of changes and trends into the future. The panel said the GBRMPA excelled in all aspects of this project providing an outstanding example of Australian Government service delivery to the Australian community.

Since the launch of the Outlook Report, the agency has focused much of its efforts on responding to the priorities set out in the report. The Outlook Report formed the foundation for the re-development of the GBRMPA's Corporate Plan. The Corporate Plan outlines three key objectives for 2010-2014:

- Address key risks affecting the outlook for the Great Barrier Reef
- Ensure that management delivers ecologically sustainable use of the Great Barrier Reef
- Maintain a high performing, effective and efficient organisation.

Education and communication

The GBRMPA has an obligation to ensure the community and stakeholders have a clear understanding of the values of the Great Barrier Reef, the threats to its sustainable future and their role in protecting it. It does this through a multi-faceted communications approach.

Reef Guardian Schools

Reef Guardian Schools is an environmental sustainability education program which is action-based to develop positive attitudes and behaviours in schools and broader communities. The program continued to enjoy enormous success in 2009-10, with the number of schools increased to 220. The participating schools are located across the Great Barrier Reef catchment, from the north in Torres Strait, south to Bundaberg and including schools on Palm Island and in Brisbane, reaching more than

60 000 students. The program is delivered in the Townsville region in conjunction with NQ Dry Tropics Natural Resource Management Group.

The 2009 Future Leaders Eco Challenge (FLEC) theme was Kids Combat Climate Change. Students from Reef Guardian Schools travelled to other schools in their area to learn about initiatives focused on sustainability with a view to adopting some activities in their school. There were 14 FLEC events across the State.

The Reef Guardian Schools Program supports environmental initiatives and activities through a series of awards. In 2009-10, the following award categories were presented:

- Litter Leaders: recognising schools' work in keeping their grounds free of litter (worth \$500 each)
- Ripples of Change: rewarding environmental initiatives undertaken by schools including vegetable gardens, recycling programs and water quality monitoring programs (awarded to 20 schools and worth \$500 each)
- Reef Guardians: awarded under specific categories, these grants are presented to schools who have taken action to reduce human impacts on the Great Barrier Reef (awarded to 10 schools and worth \$1000 each).

Other activities that students have participated in this year include:

- World Wetlands Day: students learned about the important role that wetlands play in the Reef ecosystem. Some schools visited local wetlands areas and others learned how to take water quality samples.
- Clean Drains: The Cairns Local Marine Advisory Committee sponsored Cairns Reef Guardian Schools to stencil 'This leads to the Great Barrier Reef' around the drains in Cairns, to remind the community that what goes down the drains eventually ends up on the Reef.
- World Turtle Day: students participated in workshops which highlighted the threats currently faced by marine turtles and actions that can be taken to reduce these impacts. Students also raised money for the Reef HQ Aquarium Turtle Hospital.
- Teachers Networking: Teachers from the Great Barrier Reef region were invited to attend networking events that were also attended by environmental industry representatives. Teachers were encouraged to discuss with each other and the industry representatives some ideas for environmentally themed curriculum activities. Meetings were held in Townsville, Whitsundays, Burdekin, Charters Towers and Mackay.

- In-class lessons: Reef Guardian Schools benefited from visits from GBRMPA staff to learn about environmental issues affecting the Reef including climate change, water quality, ecosystem health and marine wildlife protection.

Connecting with the community

The GBRMPA undertakes extensive communications activities to educate and inform the Australian community about the environmental, social and economic issues relating to the Great Barrier Reef. Through the distribution of five editions of *SeaRead*, a bi-monthly newsletter, to more than 1800 stakeholders, the GBRMPA is able to share stories about new initiatives, catchy anecdotes informing people about marine creatures and reminders and notices about policy updates.

The GBRMPA has published more than 200 communications tools in the 2009-10 period, including information sheets, stakeholder newsletters, reports, signs and advertisements.

The GBRMPA undertakes community-wide education through a variety of mechanisms including the use of Community Access Points (CAPs). The CAPs are located throughout the Great Barrier Reef Region and provide education materials, maps, information sheets for community members wishing to use the Marine Park. The CAPs are an effective outlet for disseminating information to the public and in 2009-10 there were nearly 600 requests from CAPs for materials provided by the GBRMPA.

The GBRMPA focuses on community education in relation to the Field Management Program to make sure Marine Park users know where they can go and what they can do. Free zoning maps which help users understand and interpret the zones in the Marine Park and are widely available throughout the catchment. In 2009-10, the GBRMPA commenced an update of these zoning maps, primarily to ensure the information is up-to-date and presented in the most effective way. The program also includes consistent signage at boat ramps, alerting Marine Park users to the regulations in place and public advertising during peak boating seasons, such as Easter and Christmas. In 2009-10, more than 400 members of the public and Reef-related businesses requested zoning information. The Reef travel industry helped to distribute zoning information further afield to other countries and visitors in 2009-10.

Working with the media

The launch of the Outlook Report required a significant communications effort, including development of information sheets, media liaison and cooperation and establishing a web presence for the Report which gives access to an extensive amount of additional information. Since its launch, the Outlook Report, which provides a foundation for many of the GBRMPA's communications activities, has generated much public interest and continues to feature in media reports.

The GBRMPA has used the mainstream media as a means for sharing community awareness messages through the distribution of more than 50 proactive media releases. Topics include whale watching guidelines, zoning regulations, BleachWatch workshops and marine turtle nesting warnings. The use of media releases to share this information allows the GBRMPA to raise awareness of environmental messages across the broader Australian community.

Also requiring in a comprehensive media and communications effort was the *Shen Neng 1* grounding. This incident generated more than 3600 media reports, most of which mentioned the GBRMPA, with GBRMPA representatives participating in more than 50 media interviews.

Throughout the incident, the GBRMPA published regular information sheets and provided footage and photographs of the initial site inspection to media outlets.

Reef HQ Aquarium

Reef HQ Aquarium is a premier tourist attraction for north Queensland and the national education centre for the Great Barrier Reef. Reef HQ Aquarium was rewarded for its outstanding facilities and exhibits at the 2009 North Queensland Tourism Awards with the Major Tourism Attraction Award. The Aquarium relies heavily on volunteers who act as guides, wildlife carers and presenters. The Reef HQ Volunteer Association won the Outstanding Contribution by a Volunteer or Volunteer Group Award at the State Tourism Awards ceremony. There are more than 140 volunteers associated with Reef HQ Aquarium, aged from 19 to 86, donating more than 11 230 hours of their time.

Surpassing expectations, the Reef HQ Aquarium welcomed more than 130 700 local, national and international visitors, representing a 4.5 per cent increase on 2008-09 visitations. The Annual Visitor Surveys indicated that visitor satisfaction was very high, with all respondents rating their visit as either 'good' or 'excellent'. Membership remained strong at more than 3500 and there was a 32.5 per cent increase in member visits to the Aquarium from 2008-09.

A major achievement for the Aquarium in 2009-10 was the opening of the Turtle Hospital where sick and injured marine turtles are cared for and rehabilitated. The hospital operates under, and promotes, the Conserve Act Rehabilitate Educate (CARE) philosophy, playing a key role in raising community awareness of threatened species and encouraging behavioural change that will benefit the environment. Since opening, the hospital has cared for 25 turtles and one baby dugong. Over 10 000 people have visited the hospital. The hospital has received much in-kind and monetary support from the local community and corporate businesses.

Fulfilling its obligations as the national education centre for the Great Barrier Reef, the Aquarium has hosted more than 6700 students from kindergarten to senior school level and has presented over 120 videoconferencing education sessions (including tertiary level courses) reaching over 6500 students from around Australia and the world. The videoconferencing is delivered through a partnership with telecommunications specialists Polycom and allows for a virtual field trip experience. Students are able to communicate with Reef HQ staff including live interaction with a scuba diver. The program was recognised with the Berrien RESA Teacher's Choice Award for Best International Content Provider and the Centre for Interactive Learning and Collaboration's Pinnacle Award.

Reef HQ Aquarium launched its Adopt-a-Creature program in 2009-10 which encourages members of the public to sponsor animals in the Aquarium to help with the costs of animal care and feeding. To date, 31 individuals and organisations have participated in the program. The animals up for adoption in 2009/10 include Wally the Maori humphead wrasse, Leonie and Leo the leopard sharks, Torres the green turtle and Seanna the sawfish.

The Aquarium increased its support of research projects that benefit its animals and ecosystem and the Great Barrier Reef generally. Reef HQ Aquarium has partially funded and/or provided research facilities to three research projects.

These projects are:

- *Towards closing the life cycle of marine sponges: benefits for public aquarium display and coral reef conservation*, James Cook University. This research will provide critical information to facilitate the sustainable culture of marine invertebrates for use in aquariums and aquaculture, thereby removing the reliance on wild collection.
- *Ocean Acidification*, University of Queensland. Using the new research facilities at Reef HQ experiments will be conducted to determine the effect of ocean acidification on the physical strength of corals.
- *Harlequin filefish and climate change*, James Cook University. The predicted effects of climate change such as increased water temperature, decreased coral cover and ocean acidification may have serious impacts on the harlequin filefish, which feed exclusively on live corals.

Reef HQ Aquarium also continued its successful captive breeding and propagation programs including seahorses, pipefish, leopard sharks and coral.

[CASE STUDY]

Scientific Information Needs

In response to the findings of the *Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009*, the GBRMPA revised its science information needs. The *Scientific Information Needs for the management of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park 2009-2014* provides a framework for integrating science into the management of the Marine Park. The GBRMPA uses best available science for most of its activities, including measuring impacts and identifying risks, management decisions (including permit applications), communications and education and policy development.

The GBRMPA's Scientific Information Needs is based on the level of concern for each of the eight assessment areas outlined in the Outlook Report, with five overarching questions:

- How can we best understand and manage the cumulative impacts of multiple pressures on the Great Barrier Reef ecosystem and the goods and services it provides?
- What are the effects of existing management strategies on the Great Barrier Reef ecosystem?
- What adaptation strategies, including improvements to current management and completely novel strategies, could be used to improve the Great Barrier Reef's resilience (particularly in the face of climate change)?
- How can catchment and nearshore management strategies (planning and decision making across all uses) in the Reef catchment be improved to better protect coastal ecosystems adjacent and connected to the Reef and to improve water quality, ecosystem health and ecosystem resilience of the Great Barrier Reef?
- How can the fisheries of the Great Barrier Reef and adjacent areas be best managed to maximise ecosystem health, ecosystem resilience and ecosystem goods and services?

[CASE STUDY]

Scientific Information Needs (contd.)

The GBRMPA is a management organisation, and as such conducts minimal scientific research. Therefore, the Scientific Information Needs are a means for the GBRMPA's research institution partners to work with the GBRMPA to establish projects that can inform management decisions. The GBRMPA's support includes framing specific research questions, project design, support for grant applications, advice and guidance and evolving the results into policy and operational outcomes.

A list of research projects supported by the GBRMPA in 2009-10 can be found in Appendix G.



MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Summary

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority's (GBRMPA) governance framework is based on the legislative requirements of the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975*, the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*, the *Public Service Act 1999* and a focus on engaging the community in management of the Marine Park.

Membership of the Authority

Qualifications of Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority Board members



Dr Russell Reichelt was appointed as Chairman and Chief Executive of the GBRMPA on 1 November 2007. He is presently a board member of the Australian Maritime Safety Authority and the Great Barrier Reef Foundation. He has a PhD in marine science from the University of Queensland (1980) and has served as Chief Executive Officer of the Australian Institute of Marine Science, Chairman of the Fisheries Research and Development Corporation and as a two-term member of Australia's State of the Environment

Committee. Dr Reichelt has previously chaired the National Oceans Advisory Group, CSIRO's Wealth from Oceans Flagship Advisory Committee and Seafood Services Australia Ltd. He is an Adjunct Professor at James Cook University and the University of Queensland. He is also a Fellow of the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering, Fellow of the Institute of Marine Engineering, Science and Technology (UK) and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. His current term of membership ends on 31 October 2012.



Ken Smith has been a member of the GBRMPA since 2007. Mr Smith has been the Director-General of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet since September 2007. He has also been Queensland's Coordinator General and Director-General in the Departments of Infrastructure, Education and the Arts; Employment and Training; Families, Youth and Community Care and Housing; Local Government and Planning. As a senior public servant in Queensland for more than 18 years, Mr Smith has taken a lead role in many fundamental reforms in the state, particularly in education. Mr Smith is a Fellow of the Australian College of Educators and Adjunct Professor of Education at the University of Queensland, Griffith University and the University of Sydney. In 2008, he was appointed Chair of the Australia and New Zealand School of Government. His current term of membership ends on

30 January 2011.



Russell Beer is a lawyer and partner of Queensland law firm MacDonnells Law where he leads the firm's commercial team and practices commercial and business law and government advisory. Mr Beer's recent work includes commercial advice on climate change and Australia's proposed emissions trading scheme, and air and sea port issues. Before returning to full time legal practice in 2008, Mr Beer was the firm's Chairman of Partners for a decade.

Mr Beer lives in Cairns and is currently Chairman of Advance Cairns. He also holds committee roles in sporting and charity organisations. He is a former member of the Ministerial Advisory Council for the Australian Government's Marine and Tropical Sciences Research Facility. His current term of membership ends on 28 August 2011.



Melissa George is a Wulgurukaba woman whose traditional area includes Magnetic Island and the greater Townsville region. She has been actively involved in protecting and managing land and sea through community natural resource management projects and liaising with and advising the Queensland and Australian Governments. Miss George has been a member of the Indigenous Advisory Committee (EPBC Act 1999) since 2002 and has been Chair since 2006. Her current term of membership ends on 28 August 2012.



Daniel Gschwind is the Chief Executive Officer for the Queensland Tourism Industry Council (QTIC), Queensland's peak tourism industry body with members across all regions and all tourism sectors. Mr Gschwind is a board member of the National Tourism Alliance and the Reef and Rainforest Research Centre (RRRC). He represents QTIC on various tourism committees, including the Tourism Forecasting Council, the Queensland Small Business Advisory Council and the Statewide Tourism Industry Forum for National

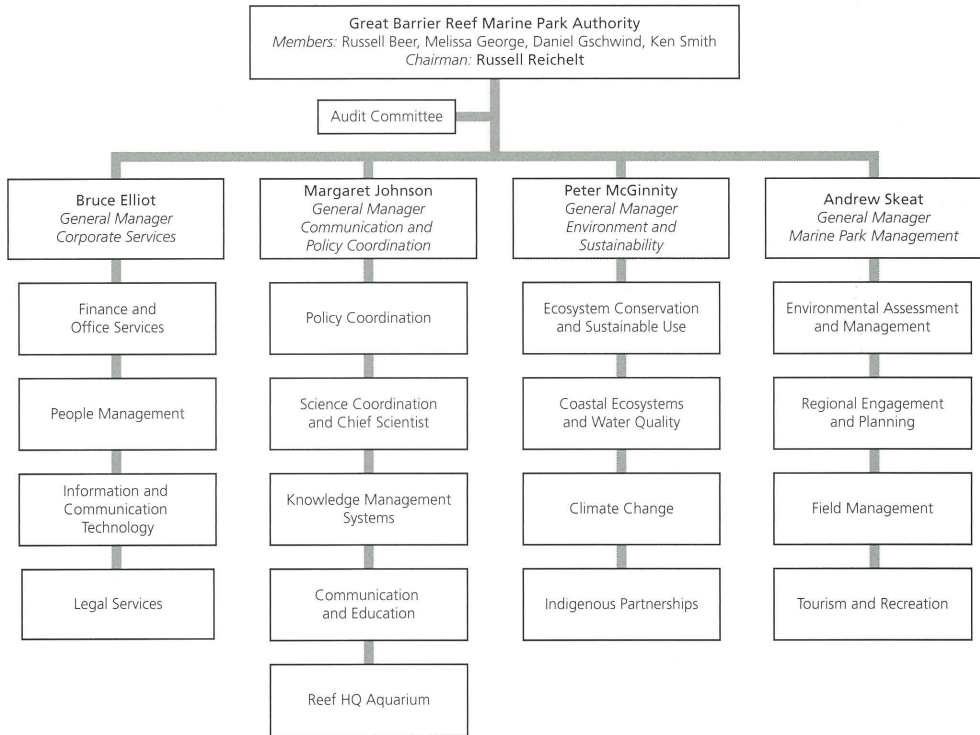
Parks. He has been a member of the GBRMPA's Tourism and Recreation Reef Advisory Committee since 1999. He is an Adjunct Professor to the School of Tourism at the University of Queensland. Mr Gschwind is the Honorary Consul of Switzerland for Queensland. He holds an honours degree in economics from the University of Queensland and has worked as a senior economist with Queensland Treasury. His current term of membership ends on 8 April 2013.

During 2009-10, the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority held four meetings (Table 10):

Table 10: Meetings of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, 2009-10

Meeting	Date	Location	Attendance
MPA 210	19 August 2009	Brisbane	Russell Reichelt, Russell Beer, Melissa George, Daniel Gschwind, Ken Smith
MPA 211	18 November 2009	Brisbane	Russell Reichelt, Russell Beer, Melissa George, Daniel Gschwind
MPA 212	1 March 2010	Townsville	Russell Reichelt, Russell Beer, Daniel Gschwind
MPA 213	7 June 2010	Brisbane	Russell Reichelt, Russell Beer, Melissa George, Daniel Gschwind, Ken Smith

Organisational structure



Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority Audit Committee

The GBRMPA is a prescribed agency under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* (FMA Act). Under the FMA Act, the Chairman as Chief Executive must establish and maintain an Audit Committee.

The objective of the Audit Committee is to ensure that the GBRMPA adheres to a high standard of corporate governance, manages public funds in an efficient and effective manner, and achieves its outcomes in accordance with its business strategy and strategic plans whilst carrying out its responsibilities under the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975*.

The current term of the Audit Committee expired on 4 March 2010, with a 60 per cent turnover of members. The following people were members of the Audit Committee during 2009-10:

- Mr Barry Sheedy, Chairman until 4 March 2010
- Mr Russell Beer, member from 29 April 2009 then Chairman from 5 March 2010
- Ms Fay Barker, OAM FAICD, member
- Mr Andrew Skeat, member until 4 March 2010, and General Manager on the GBRMPA's staff

- Mr Brendan Gooch, member from 23 July 2009 until 9 November 2009, and Director, Audit, Evaluation and Risk Services, Queensland Department of the Premier and Cabinet
- Mr Mike Goodman, member from 5 March 2010, and Director, Internal Audit and Risk Services, Queensland Department of the Premier and Cabinet
- Mr Roy Peterson, member from 7 April 2010, and Partner, Price Waterhouse Coopers Australia

During 2009-10, the Audit Committee held four meetings (Table 11):

Table 11: Meetings of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority Audit Committee 2009-10

Meeting	Date	Location	Attendance
AC 44	9 September 2009	Townsville	Barry Sheedy, Fay Barker OAM, Russell Beer, Brendan Gooch
AC 45	9 November 2009	Townsville	Barry Sheedy, Fay Barker OAM, Russell Beer, Brendan Gooch, Andrew Skeat
AC 46	10 February 2010	Townsville	Barry Sheedy, Fay Barker OAM, Russell Beer
AC 47	10 May 2010	Townsville	Russell Beer, Mike Goodman, Roy Peterson

Business activities of the Audit Committee addressed the areas covered in the Charter of Operations (as detailed below under Roles and Responsibilities) with particular emphasis on:

- Annual financial statements
- External audit reports
- Valuation of Commonwealth Islands
- The Strategic Internal Audit Plan
- Charter of Operation
- Financial management
- Risk management including organisational risk assessment and fraud control.

Roles and responsibilities

The Committee has no executive powers except those expressly provided by the Finance Minister's Orders or delegated to it by the Chief Executive.

The Committee is directly responsible and accountable to the Chief Executive for the exercise of its responsibilities. In carrying out its responsibilities, the Committee must at all times recognise that primary responsibility for management of the GBRMPA under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* rests with the Chief Executive.

The responsibilities of the Committee may be revised or expanded in consultation with, or as requested by, the Chief Executive and the GBRMPA Board from time-to-time.

Roles and responsibilities are set out in the Audit Committee Charter of Operations, reflecting requirements under the FMA Act and Regulations. It covers:

- Risk management
 - Risk Management Framework
 - Disaster Recovery Plans
 - Fraud Control Plan
- Control framework
 - Chief Executive instructions
 - Policies and procedures
 - Delegations
- External accountability
 - Financial statements
 - Parliamentary Committee Reports
 - Performance management framework
- Legislative compliance
 - Legal and compliance risks
 - Compliance with relevant laws, regulations and associated government policies
- Internal audit
 - Internal audit strategic coverage and annual work plan
 - Internal Audit Charter
 - Review of Audit Committee performance
- External audit
 - Review of external plans and reports regarding planned and completed audits
 - Monitoring of management's implementation of audit recommendations
- Responsibilities of members
 - Members are expected to understand and observe the legal requirements of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

The GBRMPA has a number of committees that provide support and strategic advice. These include four issues-focused Reef Advisory Committees, the Environmental Research Ethics Advisory Committee and 11 Local Marine Advisory Committees. The GBRMPA appoints members to these committees. Other committees are also created from time-to-time to deal with specific issues. All committees have terms of reference and procedures established by the GBRMPA. Committee composition and membership is reviewed as required.

Reef Advisory Committees

The third term for the four issues-focused Reef Advisory Committees ended on 30 November 2009. Up to this point the following occurred for each committee.

Conservation, Heritage and Indigenous Partnerships Reef Advisory Committee

The Conservation, Heritage and Indigenous Partnerships Reef Advisory Committee (CHIPRAC) held its 26th and final meeting on 12-13 August 2009. The committee comprised 14 members including an independent chairman.

The Committee provided guidance on a variety of matters, in particular species conservation issues, Commonwealth heritage, Indigenous tourism, traditional use of marine resources, and the *Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009*.

Fisheries Reef Advisory Committee

The Fisheries Reef Advisory Committee (FRAC) held its 23rd and final meeting on 1-2 September 2009. The Committee comprised 17 members including an independent chairman.

The committee provided guidance on a variety of matters, in particular a review by Fisheries Queensland of the Inshore Finfish Management Arrangements, reef fish spawning fishing closures, collaborative management and the *Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009*.

Tourism and Recreation Reef Advisory Committee

The Tourism and Recreation Reef Advisory Committee (TRRAC) held its 30th meeting on 7-8 October 2009. The committee comprises 20 members including an independent chairman. The committee provides a diverse range of expertise, from day, bareboat and aircraft operations, to marketing, best practice, business acumen, and commercial and recreational fishing.

The committee provided guidance to the GBRMPA on the *Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009*, climate change initiatives for the tourism industry, tourism compliance priorities, coastal development, recreational use of the Reef, allocation of tourism permissions, the Environmental Management Charge and moorings within the Marine Park.

Water Quality and Coastal Development Reef Advisory Committee

The Water Quality and Coastal Development Reef Advisory Committee met for its 27th and final meeting on 22-23 October 2009. The committee comprised 16 members including an independent chairman.

The committee provided guidance on a variety of matters, in particular a review of Reef Plan's coastal management, stakeholder engagement, integrated approaches to monitoring, third party audits, the *Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009* and community education.

Revised Reef Advisory Committee structure

The GBRMPA's restructure in 2008 saw the merging of the Conservation, Heritage and Indigenous Partnerships group and the Fisheries Issues group, to form the Ecosystem Conservation and Sustainable Use section, with a greater ecosystem-based management focus. To reflect this change, the Board of the Marine Park Authority agreed to merge the Conservation, Heritage and Indigenous Partnerships Reef Advisory Committees with the Fisheries Reef Advisory Committee, and to re-name

this committee the Ecosystem Reef Advisory Committee. The Authority then established a new Indigenous Reef Advisory Committee.

At the same time the Water Quality and Coastal Development critical issues group changed its name to the Coastal Ecosystems and Water Quality section, with an increased focus on the catchments and coastal environments and their major influence on water quality. To reflect this change, the Authority agreed to re-name the Water Quality and Coastal Development Reef Advisory Committee to the Catchment and Coastal Reef Advisory Committee.

On 18 November 2009 at MPA 211, the Authority appointed membership to the four Reef Advisory Committees. The three-year term of membership for all four Reef Advisory Committees will expire on 31 December 2012.

Ecosystem Reef Advisory Committee

The first Ecosystem Reef Advisory Committee (ERAC) meeting was held 17-18 March 2010. The committee is comprised of a diverse range of members. The ERAC provides advice on matters including implementation of key findings of the *Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009*, maintaining a healthy biodiversity and ecological processes, ensuring use of the Great Barrier Reef is ecologically sustainable and ensuring heritage values are maintained.

Indigenous Reef Advisory Committee

The first Indigenous Reef Advisory Committee (IRAC) meeting was held on 9-10 December 2009. Committee membership includes people with expertise and experience in sea country management, Traditional Owners from the Great Barrier Reef Region and Marine Park managers. The IRAC provides strategic advice on the delivery of the Sea Country Partnerships program and other Indigenous matters related to the Great Barrier Reef. The advice of the IRAC is considered crucial to developing and delivering best practice sea country management with Traditional Owners and Indigenous communities within the Great Barrier Reef Region.

Tourism and Recreation Reef Advisory Committee

The Tourism and Recreation Reef Advisory Committee (TRRAC) held its 31st meeting on 22 - 23 April 2010. The TRRAC provides advice on a number of matters including implementation of the *Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009*, ensuring that tourism and recreation use in the Marine Park is ecologically sustainable and contributes to Reef resilience, the strengthening of partnerships with the tourism industry and recreation sector, communities and government, priorities for research and monitoring and the development and implementation of policy.

Catchment and Coastal Reef Advisory Committee

The Catchment and Coastal Reef Advisory Committee (CCRAC) held its first meeting on 13-14 April 2010. The committee provides advice on a range of matters including implementation of key findings of the *Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009* and matters relating to any of its objectives. The committee's objectives include identifying priorities for research and monitoring to enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity of the Reef ecosystem.

Great Barrier Reef Local Marine Advisory Committees

Refer to Program Objective: Marine Park Management for information on Local Marine Advisory Committees.

Great Barrier Reef Environmental Research Ethics Advisory Committee

The Great Barrier Reef Environmental Research Ethics Advisory Committee is an advisory committee established by the GBRMPA to advise it principally in regard to ethical aspects arising from Reef research activities. The committee meets on an as-needs basis and was not required to meet during 2009-10.

Indigenous representation

During 2009-10 there were 16 positions available for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representation on various GBRMPA committees. This includes statutory and voluntary representation on the Marine Park Authority Board, each of the four Reef Advisory Committees, and all the Local Marine Advisory Committees. As at 30 June 2010, some Indigenous committee member positions were vacant or new appointments were being processed.

CORPORATE PLANNING

The GBRMPA carries out planning at the strategic and operational levels. The corporate planning process is shown in Figure 8.

GBRMPA's Corporate Plan 2010 - 2014

The *Corporate Plan 2010-2014* takes into account the outcomes of the *Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009* and outlines the direction and priorities of the GBRMPA. It focuses the agency on delivering the outcomes required by legislation, especially the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975*, through three objectives:

- Address key risks affecting the outlook for the Great Barrier Reef
- Ensure that management delivers ecologically sustainable use of the Great Barrier Reef
- Maintain a high performing, effective and efficient organisation.

Annual Operating Plan

The GBRMPA develops detailed annual operating plans for each Section of the agency. These plans clearly set out, at a detailed level, objectives, strategies, outputs, relevant performance indicators and targets and resources available.

Fraud control and risk management plans

The *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority Fraud Control Plan 2008-2010* was adopted in 2008 and ensures that the GBRMPA has in place appropriate fraud prevention, detection, investigation, reporting and data collection procedures and processes, which meet the specific needs of the GBRMPA and comply with the *Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines*.

Service Charter

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority's Service Charter sets out the GBRMPA's commitment to all its stakeholders. The Service Charter is available from the Public Information Unit at GBRMPA on request.

Ethical standards

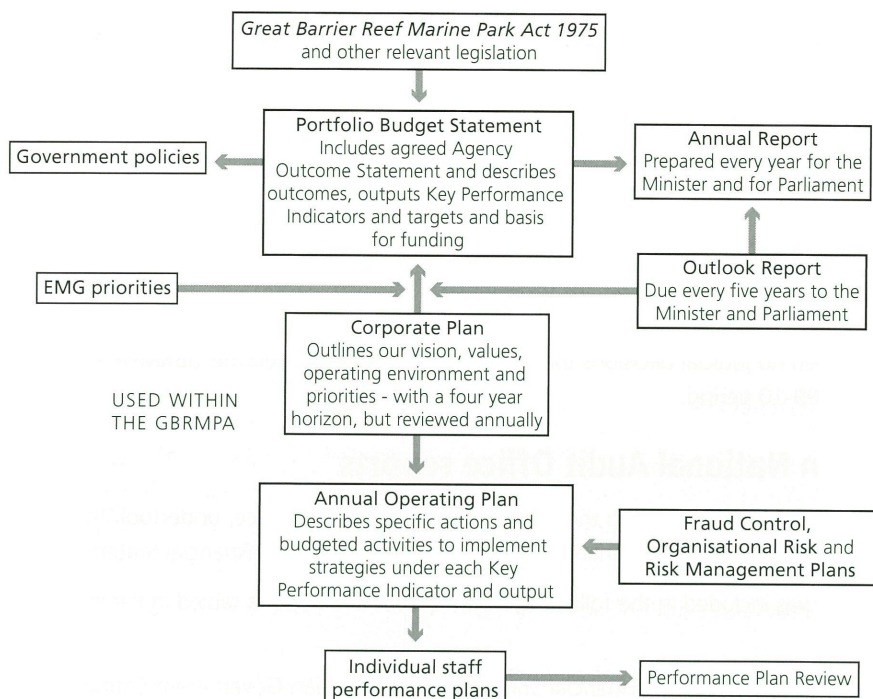
The GBRMPA is committed to the *Australian Public Service Values and Code of Conduct* set out in the *Public Service Act 1999*. The *Australian Public Service Values and Code of Conduct* is an integral part of the People Management framework and referred to in the agency's *Corporate Plan 2010-2014* and the Enterprise Agreement 2009-2011.

Information is provided to staff through the intranet, induction and staff seminars.

Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009

The development of the *Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009* was one of the key recommendations from the *Review of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975 - Review Panel Report 2006*. The first Outlook Report, which assessed performance of the long-term protection of the Marine Park in an accountable and transparent manner, was completed in 2009.

Figure 8: The corporate planning process



Senior executive remuneration

Information on senior executive remuneration is included in the Financial statements on page 80.

Social justice and equity

The GBRMPA continued its commitment to meeting the Australian Government's objective of enhancing social justice and equity, outlined in the *Charter of Public Service in a Culturally Diverse Society*. As far as practicable, the GBRMPA aims to provide all Australians with equitable access to its services in a manner appropriate to their individual needs.

The Local Marine Advisory Committees continued to operate effectively along the coastline adjacent to the Great Barrier Reef, providing valuable advice and input to the GBRMPA's decision-making processes. Local Marine Advisory Committees provide local people with an opportunity to identify regional issues of importance as well as broader issues of concern throughout the Marine Park and to help develop policy responses to those problems. The GBRMPA makes ongoing efforts to encourage representation from a wide range of individuals and interest groups in the interests of access and equity.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL SCRUTINY

The Audit Committee Charter and other documents reflect the requirements for Audit Committees under the FMA Act 1997.

Stanton International Pty Ltd have been contracted to provide internal audit services from March 2009 to February 2012. Stanton International work in accordance with an agreed Strategic Internal Audit Plan.

In line with the Australian Government's focus on accountability and corporate governance, audit activity concentrates on areas of high risk, the adequacy of existing control frameworks and compliance with the provisions of the FMA Act 1997

There have been no judicial decisions that have significantly impacted the GBRMPA's operations during the 2009-10 period.

Australian National Audit Office reports

HLB Mann Judd, under contract to the Australian National Audit Office, undertook the external audit of the GBRMPA's 2009-10 Financial Statements (See Section X, Financial Statements).

The GBRMPA was included in the following Auditor General's Reports tabled in Parliament during 2009-10:

- No 17. - Audits of the Financial Statements of Australian Government Entities for the Period Ended 30 June 2009
- No. 42 - Fraud Control in Australian Government Agencies

The following Auditor General Reports of 2009-10 can contain recommendations of relevance to the GBRMPA:

- No. 2 - Campaign Advertising Review 2008-09
- No. 4 - The Management and Processing of Annual Leave
- No. 14 - Agencies' Contract Management
- No. 23 - Illegal Foreign Fishing in Australia's Northern Waters
- No. 25 - Security Awareness and Training
- No. 26 - Administration of Climate Change Programs
- No. 27- Coordination and Reporting of Australia's Climate Change Measures
- No. 38 - Campaign Advertising Review July 2009 - March 2010
- No. 40 - Application of the Core APS Values and Codes of Conduct to Australian Government Service Providers
- No. 41 - Effective Cross-Agency Agreements

Internal audit reports

The GBRMPA's Audit Committee met four times during the year and considered external and internal audit reports. During 2009-10 internal audits were undertaken in the following areas of operation:

- Financial controls
- Field Management Compliance Unit
- Regional offices
- Fraud control
- Travel
- Environmental Management Charge
- Legislative compliance
- Asset management
- Corporate governance
- Risk management.

MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Overview

A staffing overview table is provided in Appendix A.

People management

The People Management Section works alongside and supports line areas to meet their business obligations as outlined in annual operating plans. Managers are provided with advice and support in the areas of workforce planning, recruitment, orientation, professional and career development, and succession planning. Employees receive payroll and recruitment services on an ongoing basis and also receive specialist advice and assistance on a range of people management matters. People Management also has a compliance role in terms of occupational health and safety practices and implementation of workplace relations legislation and standards.

During 2009-10, the GBRMPA's major achievements in people management included:

- Negotiation and implementation of the 2009-2011 enterprise agreement, covering salaries and employment conditions for GBRMPA employees. The implementation included all staff information sessions on key features of the enterprise agreement and the provision of staff information bulletins, including frequently asked questions
- Introduction of revised workplace relations arrangements arising from the introduction of the *Fair Work Act 2009* and the National Employment Standards

- A restatement of commitment to the APS Values. All Senior Executive and Executive level staff were provided with a copy of the Australian Public Service Commission (APSC) publication *Respect*. In addition, Executive staff provided formal acknowledgement of their obligation to practise and promote the APS Values within their area of responsibility
- Finalisation of the graduate recruitment program
- Continuation of workforce planning, resulting in further consolidation of staff positions as at 30 June 2010.

Employment agreements

A new enterprise agreement was introduced in November 2009 (GBRMPA Enterprise Agreement 2009-2011). The content and parameters of the agreement were principally guided by the Australian Government Employment Bargaining Framework. The agreement provided for a 3.95 per cent salary increase on commencement. A range of improved employment conditions, principally leave entitlements, were also introduced as part of the agreement. The GBRMPA Enterprise Agreement 2009-2011 specifies the measures in place to improve productivity throughout the duration of the agreement. A copy of the GBRMPA Enterprise Agreement 2009-2011 can be found at www.gbrmpa.gov.au. Consistent with Australian Government policy, the majority of non-SES employees are covered by the enterprise agreement. The salary ranges available for staff covered by the agreement varied from \$31,686 for an APS level 1 staff member to \$120,330 for an Executive Level 2 staff member.

At 30 June 2010, one Senior Executive Service employee and one Executive level employee were remunerated by way of an Australian Workplace Agreement. In 2010 one employee was eligible to receive performance pay through their Australian Workplace Agreement (AWA). Three Senior Executive Service employees were remunerated by way of section 24(1) determinations under the *Public Service Act 1999*. The average salary for employees covered by an AWA or section 24 (1) determination was \$147 982 with an average performance pay of \$11 576.

Training and staff development

The GBRMPA expended a total of \$179 025 on learning and development and study assistance in 2009-10. This includes the costs of specific training courses, residentials, diplomas and certificates, software licences, equipment, fee reimbursements, professional memberships and all associated travel and accommodation costs. The latter increased in 2009-10 due to the geographical spread of the agency's area of responsibility.

A mix of in-house resources and external providers were used to deliver a combination of mandatory corporate training and area specific specialised training. Corporate training included APS Values, cross cultural awareness, Finance One, risk management, fraud control and Ministerial and Parliamentary arrangements. Specialised training included spatial data, first aid, dive and resuscitation, Occupational Health & Safety certificate IV, and program monitoring and evaluation. A contraction in the number of regional training providers saw an increase in employee airfare and transport costs associated with staff training.

Individual employee learning and development opportunities continued to be identified through the staff capability portion of annual employee performance agreements. Employee requests for generic management training feature prominently at the APS 5-6 levels, with Executive level staff seeking skills capability for the transition to leadership.

The GBRMPA places a strong emphasis on study assistance for technical/professional staff. Employees continue to be supported with time off for face-to-face contact study and reimbursement of professional fees upon completion of semester study.

Occupational health and safety

The GBRMPA working environment is a combination of an office environment with a high level of external field work including boat patrols, diving surveys, underwater construction, engineering and water quality management. Continuing to provide a safe workplace for employees has been a high priority. Over 2009-10, GBRMPA employees lodged seven incident reports; a significant decrease from 2008-09. One claim for compensation was accepted by Comcare. Through a vibrant, safe work culture, GBRMPA employees have continued to provide accurate and prompt hazard identification reports resulting in a reduction of potential injuries.

The GBRMPA Occupation Health and Safety system ensured staff had the opportunity to gain First Aid, Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), oxygen provision and Automated External Defibrillation (AED) training and nationally recognised certification specific to their position. With a high level of GBRMPA employee commitment to undertaking appropriate training, coupled with a higher than standard number of First Aid Officers within work groups, the overall health and safety of all GBRMPA employees has increased. All emergency equipment, including First Aid Kits, Oxygen Kits and AED were regularly serviced and updated. Also, GBRMPA made available extra First Aid Kits to employees. The biannual fire evacuation drill was conducted, increasing staff awareness and outlining necessary procedural improvements.

With many new employees and an increase in visiting divers to the GBRMPA facilities, diver inductions have continued to ensure that divers conform to the high standard and strict regulations required by the GBRMPA. Ongoing dive training has provided employees with maintenance and enhancement of qualifications. Systematic annual servicing of all operational scuba equipment and an extensive upgrade to the Reef HQ Aquarium compressor system has made the GBRMPA compliant with legislation and operating at a high level of safety.

Ongoing training of dive supervisors, refreshing diver rescue skills, training and certification for specified plant use and Remote Area First Aid Training for Field Officers have all contributed to low incident rates. Employees were involved in unique and specific training with the inclusion of all terrain vehicle (ATV) training and Elements of Shipboard Safety courses attended.

An increase in awareness of health and safety has also been supported by employee access to free influenza vaccinations and workstation assessments by Occupational Therapists, and the provision of specified ergonomic equipment and furniture.

Continued review of Occupation Health and Safety Policies and Procedures has ensured the GBRMPA is relevant, up-to-date and conforming to regulatory requirements.

Workplace diversity

Workplace diversity data for the GBRMPA's employees is provided in Appendix A.

The GBRMPA's Workplace Diversity Program seeks to ensure:

- Annual operating plans and longer term strategic plans acknowledge the diverse backgrounds of employees and their current and potential contribution to the agency
- Workplace arrangements assist employees in balancing their work, family, caring and lifestyle responsibilities and preferences
- Merit and equity in employment is promoted and upheld
- The APS Values remain central to the agency's culture.

During 2009-10, a new employee Enterprise Agreement was introduced. The Agreement specifies the salary rates and employment conditions for GBRMPA employees. The new Agreement built upon a range of existing contemporary and flexible employment conditions by the provision of:

- An increase in paid annual (recreational) leave, that can accrue, to 26 days per year for all employees
- An increase in maternity leave to 14 weeks per year
- The right to seek parental leave for up to a five-year period
- Compassionate leave (bereavement leave) of up to three days on each permissible occasion
- Use of personal leave for caring purposes to care for other GBRMPA employees
- Use of emergency household leave to address personal needs that can involve issues pertaining to family pets
- Access to sabbatical leave, which provides flexible working arrangements that provide the opportunity to undertake up to 12 months paid leave
- Access to a salary increment for non-ongoing employees on a contract or a series of continuous contracts greater than 12 months
- Payment of a higher duties allowance where employees temporarily perform duties at a higher classification level for a continuous period of five working days.

Records compliance and management

Legislative Compliance

In order to meet Australian Government legislative requirements and recordkeeping standards, the GBRMPA began several significant initiatives during 2009-10.

A major achievement for managing the agency's formal records was the approval of the Records Authority by National Archives of Australia (NAA) in May 2010. The project was mostly completed under the Designing and Implementing Record Keeping Systems methodology and in the latter phases, *How to design a Records Authority* guideline, both produced by NAA. The Records

Authority will simplify and expedite the lodgement of permanent agency files to the Archives office in Brisbane and enable improved compliance to the *Archives Act 1983*.

As required, the annual Privacy Information Digest return for the GBRMPA was compiled in June 2010, listing the types of personal information held in various formats for stakeholders and commercial interests. The Senate or Harradine Report was completed in July 2009 and February 2010 itemising the files that have been created agency-wide for the previous six month period. Potentially sensitive business or personal information is exempt and file titles including this information are deleted.

File creation

During the 2009-10 financial year, 5112 files were created in the Registry database. Recordkeeping awareness is heightened throughout the agency by regular training on commencement of employment and easily accessible advice provided by the unit.

Mail and freight services

A contract is negotiated with Australia Post annually with an expenditure of \$74 869 on national and international mail. Various courier services are utilised to maximise cost efficiencies and ensure prompt delivery, dependent on the article.

Assets management

There are four significant components of the GBRMPA's asset management:

- Reef HQ Aquarium
- Commonwealth Islands
- Office fit-out
- Information communication technology (ICT).

During 2009-10, no significant capital works were undertaken to ensure the ongoing operations of the Reef HQ Aquarium.

The GBRMPA initiated preparation of an asset management plan for office fit-out, ICT and major equipment and systems purchases.

PURCHASING

Delegations

The *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* and *Financial Management and Accountability Regulations 1997* confer powers and functions on chief executives that may be delegated. The Chief Executive has, in writing, delegated certain powers and functions to officials. The delegate does not have the power to sub-delegate, without a specific provision in legislation.

Chief Executive's instructions

Chief Executive's Instructions are the primary mechanism for a Chief Executive to set out the processes to promote the proper use of Commonwealth resources, including public money and property by officials in his or her agency. The GBRMPA has updated its Chief Executive's Instructions to ensure alignment with recent changes to the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* and to facilitate compliance with Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines.

CONSULTANTS AND CONTRACTS

Annual reports contain information about actual expenditure on contracts for consultancies. Information on the value of contracts and consultancies is available on the AusTender website www.tenders.gov.au.

Consultancies

New consultancy services contracts were let during 2009-10 including research consultancies, consultancies for improvements in management practices, information management and more effective community engagement. Total expenditure for new consultancy services contracts was \$2.524036 million.

There were 10 ongoing consultancy services contracts were active in the reporting year involving actual expenditure of \$287,481.

Field management of the Marine Park is implemented through the Field Management Program, the majority of which is carried out by Queensland Government agencies.

Details of consultancy services used by the GBRMPA in 2009-10 are listed in Appendix B.

Competitive tendering and contracting

In accordance with the GBRMPA's purchasing guidelines and depending on the estimated value of the tender, the selection and engagement of consultants may involve public tender, select tender, or, where appropriate, direct engagement of a recognised and pre-eminent expert. Consultants are engaged when specialist expertise is not available within the GBRMPA or where an independent assessment is considered desirable.

Exempt contracts

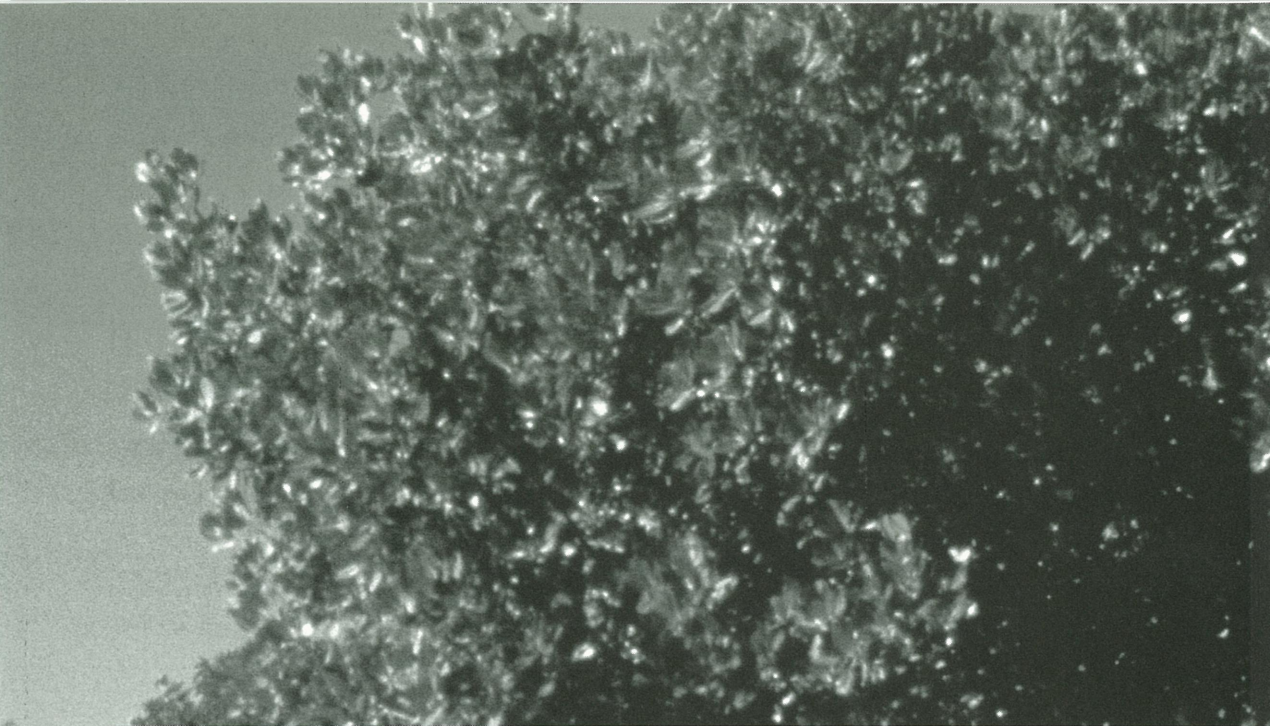
During 2009-10 no contract was exempted by the CEO from publication in AusTender.

Access by Auditor-General

All contracts provided for the Auditor-General to have access to the contractor's premises.

PROVIDING ACCESS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

The GBRMPA provides fair and equitable employment opportunities for all members of the community and has developed a disability action plan in line with the Australian Government Disability Strategy. Details are provided in Appendix C.



FINANCES





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities

Scope

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA) for the year ended 30 June 2010, which comprise: the Statement by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer; Statement of Comprehensive Income; Balance Sheet; Statement of Changes in Equity; Cash Flow Statement; Schedule of Commitments; Schedule of Contingencies; Schedule of Asset Additions, Schedule of Administered Items and Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements, including a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

The Responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer for the Financial Statements

The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards (which include the Australian Accounting Interpretations). This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. I have conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. These auditing standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to GBRMPA's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of GBRMPA's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Chief Executive Officer, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting the audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

Auditor's Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority:

- (a) have been prepared in accordance with the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*, including the Australian Accounting Standards; and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders including Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority's financial position as at 30 June 2010 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Australian National Audit Office



Mark A Moloney
Senior Director
Delegate of the Auditor-General
Canberra
28 September 2010

**GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
STATEMENT BY CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER**

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2010 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister's Orders made under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*, as amended.



Russell Reichelt
Chief Executive

20 September 2010



John Barrett
Chief Financial Officer

20 September 2010

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the period ended 30 June 2010

	Notes	2010 \$	2009 \$
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits	4A	18,553,671	18,562,401
Supplier Expenses	4B	11,880,167	12,499,533
Depreciation and amortisation	4C	1,413,648	1,410,495
Write-down and impairment of assets	4D	13,020	12,579
Cost of goods sold	3C	186,108	188,168
Grants	5	18,512	37,720
Losses from asset sales	3F	567,580	30,906
Payments to Queensland Government for Field Management Program	6(c)	12,473,660	12,305,880
Total expenses		<u>45,106,366</u>	<u>45,047,682</u>
LESS:			
OWN-SOURCE INCOME			
Own-source revenue			
Sale of goods and rendering of services	3B	2,521,302	2,644,220
Project revenues	3D	50,313	915,783
Other	3E	370,327	470,584
Payments from Queensland Government for Field Management Program	6(b)	8,096,000	8,438,000
Total own-source revenue		<u>11,037,942</u>	<u>12,468,587</u>
Gains			
Other	3G	48,000	48,000
Total gains		<u>48,000</u>	<u>48,000</u>
Total own-source income		<u>11,085,942</u>	<u>12,516,587</u>
Net Cost of Services		<u>34,020,425</u>	<u>32,531,095</u>
Revenue from Government	3A	31,527,871	32,124,703
Surplus (Deficit) on continuing operations		<u>(2,492,554)</u>	<u>(406,392)</u>
Surplus (Deficit) attributable to the Australian Government		<u>(2,492,554)</u>	<u>(406,392)</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Changes in asset revaluation reserve		2,863,097	-
Total other comprehensive income		<u>2,863,097</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income		<u>370,543</u>	<u>(406,392)</u>
Total comprehensive income attributable to the Australian Government		<u>370,543</u>	<u>(406,392)</u>

**GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
BALANCE SHEET**

as at 30 June 2010

	Notes	2010 \$	2009 \$
ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7A	310,105	438,795
Trade and other receivables	7B	6,638,083	8,293,348
<i>Total financial assets</i>		<u>6,948,188</u>	<u>8,732,143</u>
Non-Financial Assets			
Buildings and leasehold improvements	8A, D	17,226,899	14,717,870
Plant and equipment	8B, D	2,115,761	2,869,931
Intangibles	8C, D	2,371,904	1,705,175
Inventories	8E	124,817	141,528
Other	8F	155,191	197,422
<i>Total non-financial assets</i>		<u>21,994,572</u>	<u>19,631,926</u>
Total Assets		<u><u>28,942,760</u></u>	<u><u>28,364,069</u></u>
LIABILITIES			
Payables			
Suppliers	9A	1,637,267	853,466
Other	9B	945,902	1,095,320
<i>Total payables</i>		<u>2,583,169</u>	<u>1,948,786</u>
Provisions			
Employee provisions	10A	4,520,498	4,331,733
Other	10B	90,000	90,000
<i>Total provisions</i>		<u>4,610,498</u>	<u>4,421,733</u>
Total Liabilities		<u><u>7,193,667</u></u>	<u><u>6,370,519</u></u>
Net Assets		<u><u>21,749,093</u></u>	<u><u>21,993,550</u></u>
EQUITY			
Contributed equity		13,714,047	14,329,047
Reserves		12,811,911	9,948,814
Accumulated Deficit		(4,776,865)	(2,284,311)
Total Equity		<u><u>21,749,093</u></u>	<u><u>21,993,550</u></u>

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the period ended 30 June 2010

	Accumulated Deficit		Asset Revaluation Reserve		Contributed Equity		Total Equity	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening Balance								
Balance carried forward from previous period	(2,284,311)	(1,877,919)	9,948,814	9,948,814	14,329,047	14,284,047	21,993,550	22,351,942
Adjustment for errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for changes in Accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted Opening Balance	(2,284,311)	(1,877,919)	9,948,814	9,948,814	14,329,047	14,284,047	21,993,550	22,351,942
Comprehensive Income								
Other comprehensive income - Changes in Asset Revaluation Reserve	-	-	2,863,097	-	-	-	2,863,097	-
Surplus (Deficit) for the period	(2,492,554)	(406,392)	-	-	-	-	(2,492,554)	(406,392)
Total Comprehensive Income	(2,492,554)	(406,392)	2,863,097	-	-	-	370,543	(406,392)
of which:								
Attributable to the Australian Government	(2,492,554)	(406,392)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with Owners								
Contributions by Owners								
Appropriation (equity injection) refer Note 1.7	-	-	-	-	20,000	45,000	20,000	45,000
Return of Capital (Other)	-	-	-	-	(635,000)	-	(635,000)	-
Subtotal Transactions with Owners	-	-	-	-	(615,000)	45,000	(615,000)	45,000
Closing balance at 30 June	(4,776,865)	(2,284,311)	12,811,911	9,948,814	13,714,047	45,000	21,749,093	21,993,550
Closing Balance attributable to Australian Government	(4,776,865)	(2,284,311)	12,811,911	9,948,814	13,714,047	45,000	21,749,093	21,993,550

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the period ended 30 June 2010

	Notes	2010 \$	2009 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Appropriations		29,706,533	29,101,906
Project grants from other agencies		3,563,283	3,626,250
Permit assessment fees		263,911	259,687
Reef HQ admission fees		1,435,649	1,488,531
Net GST received		676,159	864,852
Payments from Queensland Government for for Field Management Program		8,096,000	8,438,000
Other receipts		1,688,467	2,319,784
Total cash received		<u>45,430,003</u>	<u>46,099,010</u>
Cash used			
Grants		18,512	37,720
Employees		18,968,586	18,887,915
Suppliers		11,230,234	12,908,134
Payments to Queensland Government for for Field Management Program		12,473,660	12,305,880
Funds returned to Official Public Account		712,981	798,823
Total cash used		<u>43,403,973</u>	<u>44,938,472</u>
Net cash from operating activities	11	<u>2,026,030</u>	<u>1,160,538</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		-	26,000
Total cash received		<u>-</u>	<u>26,000</u>
Cash used			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		1,539,720	1,742,949
Total cash used		<u>1,539,720</u>	<u>1,742,949</u>
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(1,539,720)</u>	<u>(1,716,949)</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received			
Appropriations – Contributed Equity		20,000	45,000
Total cash received		<u>20,000</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Cash used			
Other (please refer to Note 1.7)		(635,000)	-
Total cash used		<u>(635,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash from/ (used by) financing activities		<u>(615,000)</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Net increase or (decrease) in cash held		<u>(128,690)</u>	<u>(511,411)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		438,795	950,206

**GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS**

as at 30 June 2010

	2010 \$	2009 \$
BY TYPE		
Commitments Payable		
Capital Commitments		
Plant and equipment ¹	181,857	452,368
<i>Total capital commitments</i>	<u>181,857</u>	<u>452,368</u>
Other commitments		
Operating leases ²	1,738,265	2,343,385
Other commitments ³	1,918,490	1,678,686
<i>Total other commitments</i>	<u>3,656,755</u>	<u>4,022,071</u>
Commitments receivable		
GST Recoverable on Commitments	<u>(348,965)</u>	<u>(406,767)</u>
Net commitments by Type	<u><u>3,489,647</u></u>	<u><u>4,067,672</u></u>
BY MATURITY		
Commitments payable		
Capital commitments		
One year or less	181,857	452,368
<i>Total capital commitments</i>	<u>181,857</u>	<u>452,368</u>
Operating lease commitments		
One year or less	1,200,519	1,097,423
From one to five years	537,746	1,245,962
<i>Total operating lease commitments</i>	<u>1,738,265</u>	<u>2,343,385</u>
Other commitments		
One year or less	1,820,265	1,478,546
From one to five years	98,225	200,140
<i>Total other commitments</i>	<u>1,918,490</u>	<u>1,678,686</u>
Commitments receivable		
One year or less	<u>(348,965)</u>	<u>(406,767)</u>
<i>Total commitments receivable</i>	<u><u>(348,965)</u></u>	<u><u>(406,767)</u></u>
Net commitments by Maturity	<u><u>3,489,647</u></u>	<u><u>4,067,672</u></u>

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

**GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS**

as at 30 June 2010

1. Plant & equipment include purchase orders for office equipment, computer equipment & vessels.
2. Operating leases included are effectively non-cancellable and comprise:

Nature of Lease	General description of leasing arrangement
Leases for office accommodation	Lease payments were subject to current open market rent review in 2009-10 The term of the first option for renewal of 3 years has been exercised. The term of the second option for renewal is 3 years.
Leases for office equipment	Lease payments are paid monthly
Lease for motor vehicles	Leases are for a period of 24 months or 30,000 kilometres; 24 months or 40,000 kilometres; 24 months or 50,000 kilometres; 36 months or 75,000 kilometres; 36 months or 90,000 kilometres; No contingent rentals exist

3. As at 30 June 2010, other commitments comprise amounts to be paid under contracts for consultancy services and purchase orders for other services and supplies.

In addition, the GBRMPA has a lease arrangement with the Townsville Port Authority in relation to the Reef HQ building for a nominal amount payable if demanded.

The above schedule should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
SCHEDULE OF CONTINGENCIES

as at 30 June 2010

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Contingent assets		
Claims for damages or costs	-	-
Total Contingent assets	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Contingent liabilities		
Claims for damages or costs	-	-
Total Contingent liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Contingent Assets	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Details of each class of Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities above are disclosed in Note 14. Contingent Assets and Liabilities, along with the information on significant remote contingencies that cannot be quantified.

The above schedule should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
SCHEDULE OF ASSET ADDITIONS
for period ended 30 June 2010

The following non-financial non-current assets were added in 2009-10

	Buildings	Other Property, Plant and Equipment	Intangibles	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
By purchase - appropriation equity	-	20,000	-	20,000
By purchase - appropriation ordinary annual services	202,883	518,628	798,206	1,519,717
Total Additions	202,883	538,628	798,206	1,539,717

The following non-financial non-current assets were added in 2008-09

	Buildings	Other Property, Plant and Equipment	Intangibles	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
By purchase - appropriation equity	-	45,000	-	45,000
By purchase - appropriation ordinary annual services	737,519	302,060	658,370	1,697,949
Total Additions	737,519	347,060	658,370	1,742,949

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

**GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTERED ITEMS**

	Notes	2010 \$	2009 \$
Income administered on behalf of Government <i>for the period ended 30 June 2010</i>			
Revenue			
Rent from lighthouse properties		281,010	268,717
Infringement notices		13,380	25,570
Environmental management charge		7,598,587	7,478,453
Total revenues administered on behalf of Government	18A	<u>7,892,977</u>	<u>7,772,740</u>
Total income administered on behalf of Government		<u>7,892,977</u>	<u>7,772,740</u>
Expenses administered on behalf of Government <i>for the period ended 30 June 2010</i>			
Supplier Expenses		776,557	799,590
Total expenses administered on behalf of Government		<u>776,557</u>	<u>799,590</u>

This schedule should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Assets administered on behalf of Government
as at 30 June 2010

Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		421,261	113,928
Receivables: Environmental management charge		1,529,278	1,505,085
Receivables: GST Input Tax Credits		44,207	-
Non-Financial assets			
Lighthouse properties		10,750,000	10,750,000
Total assets administered on behalf of Government	18C	<u>12,744,746</u>	<u>12,369,013</u>
Liabilities administered on behalf of Government <i>as at 30 June 2010</i>			
Suppliers		342,026	113,518
Total liabilities administered on behalf of Government	18D	<u>342,026</u>	<u>113,518</u>

This schedule should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Administered cash flows
for the period ended 30 June 2010

OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Cash received			
Rent from lighthouse properties		281,010	268,717
Infringement notices		13,380	25,570
Environmental management charge		7,598,587	7,478,453
Total cash received		<u>7,892,977</u>	<u>7,772,740</u>
Cash used			
Suppliers		592,667	686,570
Environmental management charge refunds		2,307	4,587
Total cash used		<u>594,974</u>	<u>691,157</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities		<u>7,298,003</u>	<u>7,081,583</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in cash held		<u>7,298,003</u>	<u>7,081,583</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		113,928	174,190
Cash from Official Public Account for:			
- Appropriations		902,307	804,587
		<u>902,307</u>	<u>804,587</u>
Cash to Official Public Account for:			
- Appropriations		7,598,587	7,652,145
- Other		294,390	294,287
		<u>7,892,977</u>	<u>7,946,432</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	18C	<u>421,261</u>	<u>113,928</u>

This schedule should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Administered Commitments
as at 30 June 2010

BY TYPE

Commitments payable			
Capital Commitments		-	-
Other		67,900	-
Total Commitments		<u>67,900</u>	<u>-</u>
Commitments receivable			
GST Recoverable on Commitments		6,173	-
Net Commitments		<u>61,727</u>	<u>-</u>

BY MATURITY

Net Commitments payable			
One year or less		61,727	-
From one to five years		-	-
Over five years		-	-
Net Commitments by maturity		<u>61,727</u>	<u>-</u>

NB Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant

This schedule should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Administered Contingencies

There were no administered contingencies as at 30 June 2010, (2009, Nil)

Administered Assets

There were no administered asset additions as at 30 June 2010, (2009, Nil)

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2010

Note	Description
1	Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
2	Events After the Reporting Period
3	Income
4	Expenses
5	Grants
6	Field Management Program of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
7	Financial Assets
8	Non-Financial Assets
9	Payables
10	Provisions
11	Cash Flow Reconciliation
12	Executive Remuneration
13	Remuneration of Auditors
14	Contingent Assets and Liabilities
15	Financial Instruments
16	Appropriations
17	Reporting of Outcomes
18	Notes to the Schedule of Administered Items
19	Special Accounts
20	Assets Held in Trust

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2010

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Objectives of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMMPA) is established by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975. Following the Government's response to the *Review of Corporate Governance of Statutory Authorities and Office Holders* (Uhrig 2003), GBRMMPA's status as a statutory agency under the Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997 was revoked and re-established as a 'prescribed agency' under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*. The *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Amendment Bill 2007* which amended the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* was passed by Parliament in June 2007, received Royal Assent on 28 June 2007 and the change came into effect from 1 July 2007.

The goal of the GBRMMPA is to provide for the long-term protection, ecologically sustainable use, understanding and enjoyment of the Great Barrier Reef through the care and development of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

The GBRMMPA is structured to meet the outcome:

- Protection, wise use, understanding and enjoyment of the Great Barrier Reef.

GBRMMPA activities contributing toward this outcome are classified as either departmental or administered. Departmental activities involve the use of assets, liabilities, income and expenses controlled or incurred by the GBRMMPA in its own right. Administered activities involve the management or oversight by the GBRMMPA, on behalf of the Government, of items controlled or incurred by the Government.

The continued existence of the GBRMMPA in its present form and with its present programs is dependent on Government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament for the GBRMMPA's administration and programs.

Departmental activities are identified under one Outcome with three Output Groups. Output Group 1.1 Marine Park Care and Development, Output Group 1.2 Marine Park Management and Output Group 1.3 Strategic Policy Coordination.

1.2 Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements are required by section 49 of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* and are general purpose financial statements.

The Financial Statements and notes have been prepared in accordance with:

- Finance Minister's Orders (or FMO) for reporting periods ending on or after 1 July 2009; and
- Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain assets at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position.

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and values are in whole dollars unless otherwise specified.

Unless an alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard or the FMO, assets and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity or a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. However, assets and liabilities arising under Agreements Equally Proportionately Unperformed are not recognised unless required by an accounting standard. Liabilities and assets that are unrecognised are reported in the schedule of commitments and the schedule of contingencies.

Unless alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard, income and expenses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when and only when the flow, consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

Administered revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and cash flows reported in the Schedule of Administered Items and related notes are accounted for on the same basis and using the same policies as for departmental items, except otherwise stated at Note 1.20.

Administered property, plant and equipment include lighthouse properties valued at fair value.

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2010

1.3 Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

In the process of applying the accounting policies listed in this note, the GBRMPA has made the following judgements that have the most significant impact on the amounts recorded in the financial statements

The fair value of buildings, plant and equipment has been taken to be the market value as determined by an independent

1.4 New Australian Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the application date as stated in the standard.

The following new standards/revised standards/Interpretations/amending standards were issued prior to the signing of the statement by the Director, Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer, were applicable to the current reporting period and had a financial impact on the entity

AASB 101 : Presentation of Financial Statements

The Australian Accounting Standards Board revised AASB101 and as a result, there have been changes to the presentation and disclosure of certain information within the financial statements. Below is an overview of the key changes of the impact on the financial statements

Disclosure impact

Terminology changes - The revised version of AASB 101 contains a number of terminology changes, including the amendment of the names of the primary financial statements.

Reporting changes in equity – The revised AASB 101 requires all changes in equity from transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners, to be presented separately from non-owner changes in equity. Owner changes in equity are to be presented in the statement of changes in equity, with non-owner changes in equity presented in the statement of comprehensive income. The previous version of AASB 101 required that owner changes in equity and other comprehensive income be presented in the statement of changes in equity.

Statement of comprehensive income - The revised AASB 101 requires all income and expenses to be presented in the statement of comprehensive income.

Other comprehensive income – the revised version of AASB 101 introduces the concept of other comprehensive income which comprises income and expenditure that are not recognised in profit or loss as required by other Australian Accounting Standards. Items of other comprehensive income are to be disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income.

Other new standards/revised standards/Interpretations/amending standards that were issued prior to the signing of the statement by the Director, Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer and are applicable to the current reporting period did not have a financial impact, and are not expected to have a future financial impact on the entity.

- AASB 1 First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards - May 2009 (Principal)
- AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - June 2009 (Compilation)
- AASB 102 Inventories - June 2009 (Compilation)
- AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows - June 2009 (Compilation)
- AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - July 2008 (Compilation)
- AASB 110 Events after the Reporting Period - June 2009 (Compilation)
- AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment - June 2009 (Compilation)
- AASB 117 Leases - June 2009 (Compilation)
- AASB 118 Revenue - August 2008 (Compilation)
- AASB 119 Employee Benefits - June 2009 (Compilation)
- AASB 120 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance - July 2008 (Compilation)
- AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation - June 2009 (Compilation)
- AASB 136 Impairment of Assets - June 2009 (Compilation)
- AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets - June 2009 (Compilation)
- AASB 138 Intangible Assets - June 2009 (Compilation)
- AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement - October 2009 (Compilation)
- AASB 1031 Materiality - December 2007 (Compilation)
- AASB 1048 Interpretation of Standards - June 2010 (Principal)
- AASB 1049 Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting - September 2008 (Compilation)
- Interp. 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease - June 2009 (Compilation)
- Interp. 127 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease - June 2009 (Compilation)
- Interp. 132 Intangible Assets – Web Site Costs - September 2007 (Compilation)
- Interp. 1019 The Superannuation Contributions Surcharge - December 2007 (Compilation)
- Interp 1031 Accounting for the Goods and Services Tax (GST) - December 2007 (Compilation)

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2010

Future Australian Accounting Standard Requirements

The following new standards/revised standards/Interpretations/amending standards were issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board prior to the signing of the statement by the Director, Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer, which are expected to have a financial impact:

- AASB 9: Financial Instruments and AASB 2009-11: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 10 & 12] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013) on the entity for future reporting periods:

These Standards are applicable retrospectively and amend the classification and measurement of financial assets. The GBRMPA has not yet determined any potential impact on the financial statements.

The changes made to accounting requirements include:

- fair value;
- removing the tainting rules associated with held-to-maturity assets;
- requiring financial assets to be reclassified where there is a change in an entity's business model as they are initially classified based on: (a) the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and (b) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows.

- AASB 124: Related Party Disclosures (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2011).

This Standard removes the requirement for government-related entities to disclose details of all transactions with the government and other government-related entities and clarifies the definition of a 'related party' to remove inconsistencies and simplify the structure of the Standard. No changes are expected to materially affect the GBRMPA.

- AASB 2009-4: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 2 and AASB 138 and AASB Interpretations 9 & 16] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing from 1 July 2009) and AASB 2009-5: Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 5, 8, 101, 107, 117, 118, 136 & 139] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing from 1 January 2010).

These Standards detail numerous non-urgent but necessary changes to Accounting Standards arising from the IASB's annual improvements project. No changes are expected to materially affect AIMS.

- AASB 2009-12: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASBs 5, 8, 108, 110, 112, 119, 133, 137, 139, 1023 & 1031 and Interpretations 2, 4, 16, 1039 & 1052] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2011)

This Standard makes a number of editorial amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, including amendments to reflect changes made to the text of IFRSs by the IASB. The Standard also amends AASB 8 to require entities to exercise judgment in assessing whether a government and entities known to be under the control of that government are considered a single customer for the purposes of certain operating segment disclosures. The impacts of the amendments will be in the form of disclosure.

- AASB 2009-14: Amendments to Australian Interpretation – Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement [AASB Interpretation 14] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2011).

This Standard amends Interpretation 14 to address unintended consequences that can arise from the previous accounting requirements when an entity prepays future contributions into a defined benefit pension plan.

- AASB 2010-4 Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 1, AASB 7, AASB 101 & AASB 134 and Interpretation 13] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2011)

This standard amends the identified standards providing additional disclosure requirements.

There were additional new standards/revised standards/Interpretations/amending standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board which are not listed above that are not relevant to the operations of the GBRMPA.

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2010

1.5 Revenue

Revenue from Government

Amounts appropriated for departmental output appropriations for the year (adjusted for any formal additions and reductions) are recognised as revenue when GBRMPA gains control of the appropriation, except for certain amounts that relate to activities that are reciprocal in nature, in which case revenue is recognised only when it has been earned.

Appropriations receivable are recognised at their nominal amounts.

The GBRMPA, as agent for the Commonwealth, collects an environmental management charge (EMC) from tourist operators. Amounts collected are paid into the Official Public Account (OPA). The GBRMPA receives an equivalent amount via a special appropriation for its operations. Special appropriation is recognised when the GBRMPA has the right to receive the revenue and it can be reliably measured. This is deemed to occur when monies are received by the GBRMPA from tourist operators. Refer to note 3A.

Other Types of Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:

- The risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer;
- The agency retains no managerial involvement nor effective control over the goods;
- The revenue and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the GBRMPA.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date. The revenue is recognised when:

- the amount of revenue, stage of completion and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured
- the probable economic benefits with the transaction will flow to the GBRMPA.

The stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date is determined by reference to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction.

Receivables of goods and services, which have 30 day terms, are recognised at the nominal amount due less any impairment allowance account. Collectability of debts is reviewed as at end of reporting period. Allowances are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.

Resources Received Free of Charge

Resources received free of charge are recognised as revenue when, and only when, a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense.

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised as gains at their fair value when the asset qualifies for recognition, unless received from another Government agency or authority as a consequence of a restructuring of administrative arrangements (Refer to Note 1.7).

Resources received free of charge are recorded as either revenue or gains depending on their nature.

1.6 Gains

Sale of Assets

Gains from disposal of assets are recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2010

1.7 Transactions with the Government as Owner

Equity injections

Amounts appropriated which are designated as 'equity injections' for a year (less any formal reductions) are recognised directly in contributed equity in that year.

Restructuring of Administrative Arrangements

Net assets received from or relinquished to another Australian Government agency or authority under a restructuring of administrative arrangements are adjusted at their book value directly against contributed equity.

Other Distributions to Owners

The FMO require that distributions to owners be debited to contributed equity unless in the nature of a dividend. Implementation of the net cash appropriation framework from 2010-11 required the return to the Department of Finance and Deregulation of prior unused and uncommitted depreciation funding. This requirement resulted in the return of \$635 000.

1.8 Employee Benefits

Liabilities for services rendered by employees are recognised at the reporting date to the extent that they have not been settled.

Liabilities for 'short-term employee benefits' (as defined in AASB 119 Employee Benefits) and termination benefits due within twelve months are measured at their nominal amounts.

The nominal amount is calculated with regard to the rates expected to be paid on settlement of the liability.

Other long term employee benefits are measured as net total of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period minus the fair value at the end of the reporting period of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligation are to be settled directly.

Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual leave and long service leave. No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave to be taken in future years by employees of the GBRMPA is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

The leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees' remuneration, at the estimated salary rates that applied at the time the leave is taken, including the GBRMPA's employer superannuation contribution rates to the extent that the leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out on termination.

The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2010

Separation and Redundancy

Provision is made for separation and redundancy benefit payments. The GBRMPA recognises a provision for termination when it has developed a detailed formal plan for the terminations and has informed those employees affected that it will carry out the terminations.

Superannuation

Staff of the GBRMPA are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS) or the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap).

The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes for the Australian Government. The PSSap is a defined contribution scheme.

The liability for defined benefits is recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course. This liability is reported by the Department of Finance and Deregulation as an administered item.

The GBRMPA makes employer contributions to the employee superannuation scheme at rates determined by an actuary to be sufficient to meet the current cost to the Government of the superannuation entitlements of the GBRMPA's employees. The GBRMPA accounts for contributions as if they were contributions to defined contribution plans.

The liability for superannuation recognised as at 30 June represents outstanding contributions for the final fortnight of the year.

1.9 Leases

A distinction is made between finance leases and operating leases. Finance leases effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of leased assets. An operating lease is a lease that is not a finance lease. In operating leases, the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and benefits.

The GBRMPA has no finance leases.

Operating lease payments are expensed on a straight-line basis which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

1.10 Cash

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, cash held with outsiders, demand deposits in bank accounts with an original maturity of 3 months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash is recognised at its nominal amount.

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Financial Risk Management

The GBRMPA's activities expose it to normal commercial financial risk. As a result of the nature of the GBRMPA's business and internal and Australian Government policies, dealing with the management of financial risk, the GBRMPA's exposure to market, credit, liquidity and cash flow and fair value interest rate risk is considered to be low.

1.11 Financial Assets

The GBRMPA classifies its financial assets in the following categories.

- 'loans and receivables'.

The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Financial assets are recognised and derecognised upon trade date.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis except for financial assets that are recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at each reporting period.

- If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred for loans and receivables or held to maturity investments held at amortised cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount is reduced by way of an allowance account. The loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

1.12 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

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Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Supplier and other payables are recognised at amortised cost. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).

1.13 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the balance sheet but are reported in the relevant schedules and notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset, or represent an asset or liability in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

1.14 Acquisition of Assets

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs where appropriate.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and incomes at their fair value at the date of acquisition, unless acquired as a consequence of restructuring of administrative arrangements. In the latter case, assets are initially recognised as contributions by owners at the amounts at which they were recognised in the transferor agency's accounts immediately prior to the restructuring.

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1.15 **Property, Plant and Equipment**

Asset Recognition Threshold

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the Balance Sheet, except for purchases costing less than \$5,000, which are expensed in the year of acquisition (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

The initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. This is particularly relevant to 'make good' provisions in property leases taken up by the GBRMPA where there exists an obligation to restore the property to its original condition. These costs are included in the value of the GBRMPA's leasehold improvements with a corresponding provision for the 'make good' recognised.

Reef HQ

The Reef HQ building was funded as a Commonwealth-State Bicentennial project, through the Great Barrier Reef Wonderland Association Incorporated (the Association) on land leased from the Townsville Port Authority. Following the winding up of the Association in September 2001 the lease arrangement for the land is now between the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority and the Townsville Port Authority.

Revaluations

Fair values for each class of asset are determined as shown below:

Asset Class	Fair Value Measured at:
Land	Market Selling Price
Buildings exc Leasehold Improvements	Market Selling Price
Leasehold Improvements	Depreciated Replacement Cost
Plant and Equipment	Market Selling Price

Following initial recognition at cost, property plant and equipment are carried at fair value less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amount of assets do not differ materially from the assets' fair values as at the reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations depends upon the volatility of movements in market values for the relevant assets.

All valuations have been made by members at fair value with independent advice sought for some items in each class. The latest formal fair value valuations were performed at 30 June 2010 for leasehold improvements and for all other selected assets.

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reverses a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised in the surplus/deficit. Revaluations decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly in the surplus/deficit except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class.

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Depreciation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the GBRMPA using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation.

Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable assets are based on the following useful lives:

	2010	2009
Buildings	50 years	50 years
Leasehold improvements	Lease Term	Lease Term
Plant and equipment	1 to 20 years	1 to 20 years

Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2010. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Where the future economic benefit of an asset is not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate future cash flows, and the asset would be replaced if the GBRMPA were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

No indicators of impairment were found for assets held at fair value.

1.16 Intangibles

The GBRMPA's intangibles comprise purchased software for internal use. These assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, except for purchases costing less than \$5,000, which are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its anticipated useful life. The useful lives of the GBRMPA's software is 3 to 8 years (2008-09: 3 to 8 years)

All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2010.

1.17 Inventories

Inventories held for sale are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

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1.18 Taxation

The GBRMPA is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) and the Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST:

- except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office; and
- except for receivables and payables.

1.22 Comparative Figures

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in these financial statements.

1.23 Insurance

The GBRMPA has insured for risks through the Government's insurable risk managed fund, called 'Comcover'. This includes insurance cover for the operation of Reef HQ. Workers' compensation is insured through Comcare Australia.

1.19 Advances for Field Management Program

Except for expenditure on fixtures upon land owned by or under the direct control of the Commonwealth or the GBRMPA, payments to the Queensland Environmental Protection Agency for the Field Management Program are fully expensed in the year of payment (refer to note 6 for details of the Field Management Program items).

1.20 Reporting of Administered Items

Administered revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and cash flows are disclosed in the schedule of administered items and related notes.

Except where otherwise stated below, administered items are accounted for on the same basis and using the same policies as for departmental items, including the application of Australian Accounting Standards.

Administered Cash Transfers to and from the Official Public Account

Revenue collected by the GBRMPA for use by the Government rather than the GBRMPA is administered revenue. Collections are transferred to the Official Public Account maintained by the Department of Finance and Deregulation. Conversely, cash is drawn from the OPA to make payments under Parliamentary appropriation on behalf of Government. These transfers to and from the OPA are adjustments to the administered cash held by the GBRMPA on behalf of the Government and reported as such in the statement of cash flows in the schedule of administered items and in the administered reconciliation Table in Note 17.

Revenue

All administered revenues are revenues relating to the course of ordinary activities performed by the GBRMPA on behalf of the Australian Government.

The GBRMPA, as agent for the Commonwealth, collects an environmental management charge (EMC) from tourist operators. Amounts collected are paid into the OPA. The GBRMPA receives an equivalent amount via a special appropriation for its operations. Special appropriation is recognised when the GBRMPA has the right to receive the revenue and it can be reliably measured. This is deemed to occur when monies are received by the GBRMPA from tourist operators. Refer to note 3A.

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Revenue is generated from rent that is charged under leases associated with a number of lighthouse properties. Administered rent revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured and the transaction has been completed and recorded.

Expenses

All administered expenses are expenses relating to the course of ordinary activities performed by the GBRMPA on behalf of the Australian Government.

Administered expenses are payments for work commissioned by the GBRMPA to understand better the possible impacts of climate change on the Great Barrier Reef and to develop effective ways to help adapt to these impacts, in line with the National Adaptation Framework endorsed by the Council of Australian Governments.

Loans and receivables

Administered receivables include amounts due to be collected from tourist operators in relation to the Environmental Management Charge.

Property, plant and equipment

Administered property, plant and equipment include lighthouse properties valued at fair value.

Lighthouse properties are depreciated over the life of the lease term (2009-10: lease term).

2 Events After the Reporting Period

Some minor organisational structure changes are due to commence in the 2010-11 financial year to improve the maturity of the Agency's knowledge and information management and to deliver the expansion of the Reef Guardians program and the capital upgrades of Reef HQ.

There is no impact upon the 2009-10 financial statements

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	2010	2009
	\$	\$
3 Income		
<i>Revenue</i>		
3A Revenue from Government		
Appropriations:		
Departmental outputs	11,918,000	12,587,000
Departmental special appropriation	7,598,587	7,478,453
Project grants from other agencies	3,563,283	3,626,250
Commonwealth contribution to Field Management Program: refer Note 6 (b)	8,448,000	8,433,000
<i>Total revenue from Government</i>	<u>31,527,871</u>	<u>32,124,703</u>
3B Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services		
Provision of goods - external parties	342,969	391,673
Rendering of services - external parties	2,178,333	2,252,547
<i>Total Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services</i>	<u>2,521,302</u>	<u>2,644,220</u>
3C Cost of Goods Sold		
Shop sales	342,969	391,673
Less: Cost of goods sold		
Opening stock	141,528	145,786
Plus: Purchases	169,397	181,919
Less: Closing stock	(124,817)	(139,537)
Cost of goods sold	<u>186,108</u>	<u>188,168</u>
Gross profit from trading	<u>156,861</u>	<u>203,505</u>
3D Project Revenue		
Project revenue from external entities	50,313	915,783
<i>Total project revenue</i>	<u>50,313</u>	<u>915,783</u>

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	2010	2009
	\$	\$
3E Other Revenue		
Other revenue - from external entities		
- Sale of the GBRMPA's education and information material	-	2,576
- Permit assessment fees	263,911	259,687
- Cost recovery	83,529	196,198
- Other	22,887	12,123
<i>Total other revenue</i>	<u>370,327</u>	<u>470,584</u>
GAINS		
3F Sale of Assets		
Plant and equipment:		
Proceeds from disposal	-	26,000
Value of assets sold	(567,580)	(56,906)
<i>Net loss from sale of assets</i>	<u>(567,580)</u>	<u>(30,906)</u>
3G Other Gains		
Resources received free of charge	48,000	48,000
<i>Total other gains</i>	<u>48,000</u>	<u>48,000</u>

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4 Expenses	2010 \$	2009 \$
4A Employee benefits		
Wages and salaries	14,045,660	14,410,836
Superannuation		
Defined Contribution Plans	-	-
Defined Benefit Plans	2,248,854	2,070,288
Other	195,553	204,158
Leave and other entitlements	1,804,827	1,786,208
Separation and redundancy	187,320	-
Other employee benefits	71,457	90,911
<i>Total employee benefits</i>	<u>18,553,671</u>	<u>18,562,401</u>
4B Suppliers		
<u>Goods and Services</u>		
Consultants	2,678,099	3,424,550
Contractors	985,779	582,871
Stationery	53,669	66,069
Total goods and services	<u>3,717,547</u>	<u>4,073,490</u>
Goods and Services are made up of:		
Provision of goods - external entities	1,307,891	1,492,465
Rendering of services - related entities	694,533	963,775
Rendering of services - external entities	8,753,645	9,029,117
Total goods and services	<u>10,756,069</u>	<u>11,485,357</u>
Other Supplier Expenses		
Operating lease rentals:		
Minimum lease payments	1,029,639	956,821
Workers compensation premiums	94,459	57,355
Total other supplier expenses	<u>1,124,098</u>	<u>1,014,176</u>
<i>Total supplier expenses</i>	<u>11,880,167</u>	<u>12,499,533</u>

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4C Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciation:

Buildings and leasehold improvements	743,346	762,593
Plant and equipment	538,826	562,803
Total depreciation	1,282,172	1,325,396

Amortisation:

Intangibles:		
Computer software	131,476	85,099
Total amortisation	131,476	85,099
Total depreciation and amortisation	1,413,648	1,410,495

4D Write-down and Impairment of Assets

Asset write-downs and impairments from:

Impairment of non-financial assets	-	-
Other	13,020	12,579
Total write-down and impairment of assets	13,020	12,579

5 Grants

Augmentative research grants	-	21,082
Other grants	18,512	16,638
Total grants	18,512	37,720

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6 Field Management Program of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

(a) The guiding principles agreed between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments under the *Great Barrier Reef Intergovernmental Agreement 2009* are:

- A collaborative and cooperative approach is fundamental to the effective long-term protection, conservation and management of the Great Barrier Reef as this is beyond the power and remit of either jurisdiction
- The precautionary principle will be applied to protecting the environmental, World Heritage and National Heritage values of the Great Barrier Reef
- The marine and land environments within and adjacent to the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area will be managed in an integrated manner consistent with ecosystem-based management and the principles of ecologically sustainable use
- Economic growth and the long-term health of the Great Barrier Reef ecosystem are interconnected, and actions or changes in one can impact on the other and must be taken into account, in particular:
 - population growth and economic development increases the demand for resource and recreational use of the Great Barrier Reef
 - land-use activities in the catchment, and urban development can have adverse impacts on the quality of water entering the Great Barrier Reef
 - regulation of activities that exploit marine resources, measures for protection of marine parks, or initiatives to reduce external pressures on the ecosystem can have regional and local social and economic effects, and improve the long term viability of the region
- Trends in the health, use of and risks to the Great Barrier Reef ecosystem will be regularly monitored and reported to ensure decisions are soundly based
- Co-ordinated long-term monitoring and research and the collection and sharing of marine-based biological, physical, social and economic data is fundamental
- Regular, periodic review of the resources necessary for the long-term management of the marine and national parks within the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area will be undertaken
- Initiatives should be delivered through a concerted response across all levels of government with shared funding arrangements for joint Commonwealth-State initiatives agreed on a case-by-case basis.

Expenditure on the Field Management to be in accordance with the Annual Business Plan.

The GBRMPA to administer funds provided by the Commonwealth and Queensland for these purposes.

(b) Revenue received from the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments and from other sources:

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	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Queensland Government contribution Refer Note 6(c) below	8,096,000	8,292,000
Commonwealth Government appropriation Recurrent and post-initial capital programs Refer: Note 3 (a)	8,448,000	9,253,000
Other revenue from permit assessment fees.	<u>46,517</u>	<u>92,488</u>
	<u>16,590,517</u>	<u>17,637,488</u>

- (c) Payments to the Queensland Government for Field Management for 2009-10 totalled **\$12,473,660** (2008-09 \$12 305 880).
- (d) The balance of the funds available are used by the GBRMPA for the operations of the Field Management Co-ordination Unit, and for compliance and enforcement operations.

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	2010	2009
	\$	\$
7 Financial Assets		
<u>7A Cash and Cash Equivalents</u>		
Field Management account	197	279
Cash on hand	35,046	48,645
GBRMPA operations accounts	274,862	389,871
<i>Total cash and cash equivalents</i>	<u>310,105</u>	<u>438,795</u>
<u>7B Trade and Other Receivables</u>		
Goods and services - external entities	101,120	102,145
Goods and services - related entities	9,616	689,905
Appropriations Receivable for Existing Outputs	6,282,782	7,331,747
Other receivables	14,546	29,722
	<u>6,408,064</u>	<u>8,153,519</u>
GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	237,941	140,729
<i>Total trade and other receivables (gross)</i>	<u>6,646,005</u>	<u>8,294,248</u>
Less impairment allowance account		
Goods and Services	(7,920)	(900)
<i>Total trade and other receivables (net)</i>	<u>6,638,085</u>	<u>8,293,348</u>
Receivables are expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months	6,638,085	8,293,348
More than 12 months	-	-
<i>Total trade and other receivables (net)</i>	<u>6,638,085</u>	<u>8,293,348</u>
Receivables are aged as follows		
Not overdue	6,535,271	8,212,798
Overdue by:		
Less than 30 days	-	-
30 to 60 days	85,637	29,573
61 to 90 days	15,126	4,554
more than 90 days	9,970	47,323
<i>Total receivables (gross)</i>	<u>6,646,005</u>	<u>8,294,248</u>

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	2010	2009
	\$	\$
The Impairment allowance account is aged as follows:		
Not overdue	-	-
Overdue by:		
30 to 60 days	-	-
61 to 90 days	-	-
more than 90 days	7,920	900
Total Impairment allowance account	<u>7,920</u>	<u>900</u>

Reconciliation of the Impairment Allowance Account

Movements in relation to 2010

	Goods and Services	Total
Opening Balance		
Amounts recovered and reversed	7,660	7,660
Closing Balance	<u>7,660</u>	<u>7,660</u>

Movements in relation to 2009

	Goods and Services	Total
Opening Balance		
Amounts written off	12,579	12,579
Closing Balance	<u>12,579</u>	<u>12,579</u>

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	2010	2009
	\$	\$
8 Non-Financial Assets		
8A Buildings and leasehold improvements		
Buildings		
- at fair value	16,633,678	23,894,441
- accumulated depreciation	<u>(125,442)</u>	<u>(9,475,637)</u>
Total buildings	<u>16,508,236</u>	<u>14,418,804</u>
Leasehold improvements		
- at fair value	719,793	2,472,983
- accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,131)</u>	<u>(2,173,917)</u>
Total leasehold improvements	<u>718,662</u>	<u>299,066</u>
Total buildings and leasehold improvements	<u>17,226,898</u>	<u>14,717,870</u>

All revaluations were conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated at Note 1.
 On 30 June 2010, the Australian Valuation Office conducted the revaluations over a two week period.

No indications of impairment were found for buildings and leasehold improvements.
 No buildings are expected to be sold or disposed of within next 12 months

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
8B Plant and equipment		
Plant and equipment		
- at fair value	3,026,971	6,711,987
- accumulated depreciation	<u>(911,210)</u>	<u>(3,842,056)</u>
Total plant and equipment	<u>2,115,761</u>	<u>2,869,931</u>

All revaluations were conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated at Note 1.
 On 30 June 2010, the Australian Valuation Office conducted the revaluations over a two week period.

A revaluation increment of \$2 488 659 for buildings (2009: NIL), \$ 560 867 for leasehold improvements (2009: NIL) and decrement of \$186 429 for plant and equipment (2009: NIL) were credited to the asset revaluation reserve by asset class and included in the equity section of the balance sheet.

No indications of impairment were found for buildings and leasehold improvements.

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8C Intangibles

Software purchased	3,321,260	2,523,054
- accumulated amortisation	(949,356)	(817,879)
Total intangibles	2,371,904	1,705,175

8D Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Intangibles (2009-10)

	Computer Software	Total
As at 1 July 2009		
Gross book value	2,523,054	2,523,054
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(817,879)	(817,879)
Net book value 1 July 2009	1,705,175	1,705,175
Additions:		
By purchase	798,206	798,206
Impairment recognised in the operating result		
Amortisation	(131,476)	(131,476)
Net book value 30 June 2010	2,371,905	2,371,905

Net book value as of 30 June 2010 represented by:

Gross book value	3,321,260	3,321,260
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(949,355)	(949,355)
Net book value 30 June 2010	2,371,905	2,371,905

Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Intangibles (2008-09)

	Computer Software	Total
As at 1 July 2008		
Gross book value	1,864,684	1,864,684
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(732,780)	(732,780)
Net book value 1 July 2008	1,131,904	1,131,904
Additions:		
By purchase	658,370	658,370
Impairment recognised in the operating result		
Amortisation	(85,099)	(85,099)
Net book value at 30 June 2009	1,705,175	1,705,175

Net book value as of 30 June 2009 represented by:

Gross book value	2,523,054	2,523,054
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(817,879)	(817,879)
Net book value 30 June 2009	1,705,175	1,705,175

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8E Analysis of Property, Plant and Equipment

TABLE A — Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment (2009-10)

	Buildings		Leasehold Improvements		Total Land, Buildings and Leasehold Improvements		Plant and Equipment		Total	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
As at 1 July 2009										
Gross book value	23,894,441		2,472,983		26,367,424		6,711,987		33,079,411	
Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation and impairment	(9,475,637)		(2,173,917)		(11,649,554)		(3,842,056)		(15,491,610)	
Net book value 1 July 2009	14,418,804		299,066		14,717,870		2,869,931		17,587,801	
Additions:										
By purchase	173,090		29,793		202,883		538,629		741,512	
from recognition of 'make good' provision	-		-		-		-		-	
Revaluations and impairment through equity	2,488,659		560,867		3,049,526		(186,429)		2,863,097	
Depreciation/ amortisation expense	(572,317)		(171,063)		(743,380)		(538,826)		(1,282,206)	
Other disposals	-		-		-		(567,581)		(567,581)	
Net book value 30 June 2010	16,508,236		718,663		17,226,899		2,115,724		19,342,623	
Net book value as of 30 June 2010 represented by:										
Gross book value	16,633,678		719,796		17,353,474		3,026,971		20,380,445	
Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation and impairment	(125,442)		(1,131)		(126,573)		(911,210)		(1,037,783)	
	16,508,236		718,665		17,226,901		2,115,761		19,342,662	

**GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
for the period ended 30 June 2010

8E. Analysis of Property, Plant and Equipment

TABLE B — Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment (2008-09)

	Buildings \$	Leasehold Improvements \$	Total Land, Buildings and Leasehold Improvements \$	Plant and Equipment \$	Total \$
As at 1 July 2008					
Gross book value	23,245,220	2,388,685	25,633,905	6,449,939	32,083,844
Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation and impairment	(8,946,641)	(1,944,320)	(10,890,961)	(3,307,359)	(14,198,320)
Net book value 1 July 2008	14,298,579	444,365	14,742,944	3,142,580	17,885,524
Additions:					
By purchase	653,221	84,298	737,519	347,060	1,084,579
Revaluations and impairment through equity	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation/ amortisation expense	(532,996)	(229,597)	(762,593)	(562,803)	(1,325,396)
Impairments recognised in the operating result	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements: Transfer lighthouse properties to Administered	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals:					
Other disposals	-	-	-	(56,906)	(56,906)
Net book value 30 June 2009	14,418,804	299,066	14,717,870	2,869,931	17,587,801
Net book value as of 30 June 2009 represented by:					
Gross book value	23,894,441	2,472,983	26,367,424	6,711,987	33,079,411
Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation and impairment	(9,475,637)	(2,173,917)	(11,653,554)	(3,842,056)	(15,495,610)
	14,418,804	299,066	14,717,870	2,869,931	17,587,801

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ending 30 June 2010

8F Inventories	2010 \$	2009 \$
Inventories held for sale	124,817	141,528
Total inventories	<u>124,817</u>	<u>141,528</u>

During 2009-10, \$186 108 (2008-09 \$188 168) of inventory held for sale was recognised as an expense.

No items of inventory were recognised at fair value less cost to sell.

All inventory is expected to be sold in the next 12 months.

8G Other Non-financial assets		
Prepayments	155,191	197,422
Total other non-financial assets	<u>155,191</u>	<u>197,422</u>

Total other non-financial assets - are expected to be recovered in:

No more than 12 months	155,191	197,422
Total other non-financial assets	<u>155,191</u>	<u>197,422</u>

No indications of impairment were found for other non-financial assets.

9 Payables

9A Suppliers		
Trade Creditors and accruals	1,637,267	853,466
Total supplier payables	<u>1,637,267</u>	<u>853,466</u>

Supplier payments expected to be settled within 12 months:

Related Entities	559,321	26,580
External Entities	1,077,946	826,886
Total	<u>1,637,267</u>	<u>853,466</u>

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ending 30 June 2010

	2010 \$	2009 \$
Supplier payments expected to be settled in greater than 12 months:		
Related Entities	-	-
External Entities	-	-
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Supplier Payables	<u>1,637,267</u>	<u>853,466</u>

Settlement is usually made net 28 days.

9B Other payables

Salaries and wages	307,500	248,458
Superannuation	54,265	37,327
Separations and redundancies	53,150	39,729
Revenue received in advance	425,115	682,542
Amounts owed to Commonwealth	29,279	5,085
Other	76,593	82,179
Total other payables	<u>945,902</u>	<u>1,095,320</u>

Total other payables are expected to be settled in:

No More than 12 months	945,902	1,095,320
More than 12 months	-	-
Total other payables	<u>945,902</u>	<u>1,095,320</u>

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ending 30 June 2010

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
10 Provisions		
<u>10A Employee provisions</u>		
Long service leave	2,644,702	2,420,338
Annual leave	1,849,419	1,881,823
Other	26,377	29,572
<i>Total employee provisions</i>	<u>4,520,498</u>	<u>4,331,733</u>
Employee provisions are expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months	3,828,052	3,496,207
More than 12 months	692,447	835,526
<i>Total employee provisions</i>	<u>4,520,499</u>	<u>4,331,733</u>
<u>10B Other provisions</u>		
Provision for Restoration	90,000	90,000
<i>Total other provisions</i>	<u>90,000</u>	<u>90,000</u>
Other provisions are expected to be settled in:		
More than 12 months	90,000	90,000
Total other provisions	<u>90,000</u>	<u>90,000</u>
	Provision for Restoration	Total
Carrying amount 1 July 2009	90,000	90,000
Additional provisions made	-	-
Amounts used	-	-
Amounts reversed	-	-
Closing balance 30 June 2010	<u>90,000</u>	<u>90,000</u>

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
 NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 for the period ended 30 June 2010

11 Cash Flow Reconciliation	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet to Cash Flow Statement		
Cash and cash equivalents as per:		
Cash Flow Statement	310,105	438,795
Balance Sheet	<u>310,105</u>	<u>438,795</u>
Difference	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Reconciliation of operating result to net cash from operating activities:		
Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash from operating activities:		
Net Cost of Services	(34,020,425)	(32,531,095)
Add Revenue from Government	31,527,871	32,124,703
Adjustment for non-cash items		
Depreciation and amortisation	1,413,648	1,410,495
Loss on disposal of assets	567,580	30,906
Net Write down of non-financial assets	-	-
Changes in Assets / Liabilities		
(Increase) / decrease in receivables	1,655,265	962,813
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	16,711	13,061
(Increase) / decrease in other assets	42,231	(30,630)
Increase / (decrease) in employee provisions	188,765	419,445
Increase / (decrease) in supplier payables	783,801	(132,101)
Increase / (decrease) in other payables	<u>(149,418)</u>	<u>(1,107,059)</u>
<i>Net cash from operating activities</i>	<u>2,026,030</u>	<u>1,160,538</u>

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
 NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 for the period ended 30 June 2010

12 Senior Executive Remuneration

The number of senior executives who received or were due to receive total remuneration of \$145,000 or more:

	2010	2009
less than \$145 000	-	1
\$145,000 to \$159,999	-	1
\$160 000 to \$174 999	-	2
\$175 000 to \$189 999	2	-
\$190 000 to \$204 999	1	-
\$205,000 to \$219 999	-	-
\$220 000 to \$234 999	1	1
\$280 000 to \$294 999	1	-
Total	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

Total Expense recognised in relation to Senior Executive employment

Short-term employee benefits:		
Salary (including annual leave taken)	857,848	676,532
Changes in annual leave provision	1,149	38,342
Performance bonus	17,085	16,739
Other	59,661	85,027
Total Short-term employee benefits	<u>935,743</u>	<u>816,640</u>
Superannuation (post employment benefits)	133,322	116,836
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Total	<u>1,069,065</u>	<u>933,476</u>

During the year, there were no payments made in the form of termination benefits to senior executives. (2009: Nil)

**GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
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12B: Salary Packages for Senior Executives as at 30 June

Average annualised remuneration packages for substantive Senior Executives

	As at 30 June 2010			As at 30 June 2009		
	No. SES	Base Salary Including annual leave	Total Remuneration Package	No. SES	Base Salary Including annual leave	Total Remuneration Package
Total remuneration:						
\$160 000 to \$174 999	-	-	-	2	120,950	164,652
\$175 000 to \$189 999	2	144,726	185,143	1	133,665	179,149
\$190 000 to \$204 999	1	152,506	196,988	1	167,390	203,437
\$205,000 to \$219 999	-	-	-	1	216,634	244,073
\$220 000 to \$234,999	1	186,640	226,614	-	-	-
\$275 000 to \$279 999	1	244,306	275,250	-	-	-
Total	5			5		

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
 NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 for the period ended 30 June 2010

13 Remuneration of Auditors	2010	2009
Financial statement audit services are provided free of charge to GBRMPA.		
The fair value of the services was:	\$ 48,000	\$ 48,000
No other services were provided by the auditors of the financial statements		

14 Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

	<u>Claims for damages or costs</u>	
	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Contingent assets		
Balance from previous period	-	-
New	-	-
Assets Recognised	-	-
Total Contingent assets	-	-
Contingent liabilities		
Balance from previous period	-	-
Total Contingent liabilities	-	-
Net Contingent assets	-	-

Quantifiable Contingency

The GBRMPA has no Quantifiable Contingencies for the 2009-10 financial year.

Unquantifiable Contingency

On 3 April 2010, the *Shen Neng 1*, a Chinese owned bulk coal carrier, grounded on Douglas Shoal east of Yeppoon. The 225m vessel incurred a substantial damage on its port side which punctured a fuel tank discharging between 3 - 4 tonne of bunker oil and causing a 3km oil slick. As well as damage cause by oil discharge, the vessel grounding also resulted in significant damage to the surrounding coral and shoal habitat.

Under Part VIII of the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* (the GBRMP Act), the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts may make enforceable directions or seek various orders in the Federal Court for recovery of respect of costs associated with conduct which may be in breach of the GBRMP Act, including reimbursement for costs incurred by the GBRMPA associated with that conduct. Legal Services expenditure during the 2009-10 Financial year may be recoverable under part VIII of the GBRMP Act, and is disclosed as an unquantifiable contingent asset for the purposes of these financial statements.

Significant Remote Contingencies

The GBRMPA had no significant remote contingency.

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
 NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 for the period ended 30 June 2010

15 Financial Instruments

15A Categories of Financial Instruments	2010	2009
Financial Assets	\$	\$
Loans and receivables		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	310,105	438,795
Receivables for goods and services	110,736	792,050
Other Receivables	14,546	29,722
Carrying amount of financial assets	435,387	1,260,567
Financial Liabilities		
Other Liabilities:		
Trade Creditors	1,637,267	853,466
Other Payables	781,934	743,326
Carrying amount of financial liabilities	2,419,201	1,596,792

15B Net Income and Expense from Financial Assets

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Loans and Receivables		
Interest Revenue	-	-
Net gain loans and receivables	-	-
Net gain from financial assets	-	-

15C Net Income and Expense from Financial Liabilities

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Interest Expense	-	-
Net gain financial liabilities at amortised cost	-	-
Net gain from financial liabilities	-	-

15D Fair Value of Financial Instruments

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	2010	2010	2009	2009
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial Liabilities				
Other Liabilities				
Loans from Government	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the period ended 30 June 2010

15E Credit risk

GBRMPA is exposed to minimal credit risk as loans and receivables are cash and trade receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the risk that arises from potential default of a debtor. This amount is equal to the total amount of trade receivables (2010: \$125 281 and 2009: \$821,770). GBRMPA has assessed the risk of the default on payment and has allocated \$7920 in 2010 (2009: \$900) to an impairment allowance account.

The GBRMPA manages its credit risk by undertaking background and credit checks prior to allowing a debtor relationship. In addition, GBRMPA has policies and procedures that guide employees debt recovery techniques that are to be applied.

The GBRMPA has assessed the risk on the default on payment and has allocated \$7920 in 2010 (2009 \$900) to impairment allowance account for trade receivables.

The GBRMPA holds no collateral to mitigate against credit risk.

Credit quality of financial instruments not past due or individually determined as impaired

	Not Past Due Nor Impaired 2010	Not Past Due Nor Impaired 2009	Past due or impaired 2010	Past due or impaired 2009
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loans and receivables				
Cash and cash equivalents	310,105	438,795	-	-
Trade receivables	14,548	740,322	110,734	81,450
Total	324,653	1,179,117	110,734	81,450

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 2010

	0 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	90+ days	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loans and receivables					
Trade receivables	-	85,637	15,126	9,970	110,733
Total	-	85,637	15,126	9,970	110,733

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 2009

	0 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	90+ days	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loans and receivables					
Trade receivables	-	29,573	4,554	47,323	81,450
Total	-	29,573	4,554	47,323	81,450

15F Market risk

GBRMPA holds basic financial instruments that do not expose it to certain market risks. GBRMPA is not exposed to 'Currency risk', 'Interest rate risk' or 'Other price risk'.

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2010

15G Liquidity risk

The GBRMPA's financial liabilities are payables and other non-interest bearing liabilities. The exposure to liquidity risk is based on the notion that GBRMPA will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities. This is highly unlikely as the GBRMPA is appropriated funding from the Australian Government and GBRMPA manages its budgeted funds to ensure that it has adequate funds to meet payments as they fall due. In addition, GBRMPA has policies in place to ensure timely payments are made when due and has no past experience of default.

Maturities for non-derivative financial liabilities 2010

	On demand	within 1 year	Total
	2010	2010	2010
	\$	\$	\$
Other liabilities			
Trade Creditors	-	1,637,267	1,637,267
Other Payables	-	781,934	781,934
Overdraft	-	-	-
Total	-	2,419,201	2,419,201

Maturities for non-derivative financial liabilities 2009

	On demand	within 1 year	Total
	2009	2009	2009
	\$	\$	\$
Other liabilities			
Trade Creditors	-	853,466	853,466
Other Payables	-	743,326	743,326
Total	-	1,596,792	1,596,792

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
 NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 for period ending 30 June 2010

16 Appropriations

Table A1: Acquittal of Authority to Draw Cash from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for Ordinary Annual Services Appropriations

Particulars	Departmental Outputs		Administered Expenses		Total	
	2010 \$'000's	2009 \$'000's	2010 \$'000's	2009 \$'000's	2010 \$'000's	2009 \$'000's
Balance brought forward from previous period (Appropriations Acts)	7,720	8,128	-	-	7,720	8,128
<i>Appropriation Act</i>						
Appropriation Act 1	20,366	21,020	777	800	21,143	21,820
Appropriation Act 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>FMA Act</i>						
Appropriations to take account of recoverable GST (FMA s30)	773	729	-	-	773	729
Annotations to 'net appropriations' (FMA s31)	2,942	7,657	-	-	2,942	7,657
Total appropriation available for payment	31,802	37,534	777	800	32,578	38,334
Cash payment made during the year (GST inclusive)	24,580	29,814	777	800	25,357	30,614
Balance of authority to draw cash from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for ordinary annual services appropriations and as represented by:	7,222	7,720	-	-	7,221	7,720
Cash at bank and on hand	310	439	-	-	310	439
Departmental appropriations receivable	6,912	7,281	-	-	6,912	7,281
Total as at 30 June	7,222	7,720	-	-	7,222	7,720

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
 NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 for period ending 30 June 2010

16 Appropriations continued

Table B: Acquitment of Authority to Draw Cash from the Consolidated Revenue Fund
 - Special Appropriations (Unlimited Amount)

Special Appropriation is appropriated in accordance with Section 391 of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act for the operations of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority.	Departmental Outputs		Total	
	2010 \$'000's	2009 \$'000's	2010 \$'000's	2009 \$'000's
Balance of Special Appropriation brought forward from previous period <i>Appropriation Act:</i>	652	652	652	652
Special Appropriation <i>FMA Act</i>	7,599	7,478	7,599	7,478
Appropriations to take account of recoverable GST (FMA s30)				
Total appropriation available for payment	8,251	8,130	8,251	8,130
Cash payment made during the year (GST inclusive)	8,202	7,474	8,202	7,474
Refunds paid out of CRF	2	4	2	4
Balance of Authority to Draw Cash from the Consolidated Revenue Funds for Special Appropriations	47	652	47	652
Cash at bank and on hand	-	-	-	-
Appropriation receivable	47	652	47	652
Total as at 30 June	47	652	47	652

This table reports on appropriations made by the Parliament of the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) for the payment to the Authority. When received by the Authority, the payments made are legally the money of the Authority and do not represent any balance remaining in the CRF.

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
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for period ending 30 June 2010

16 Appropriations continued

Table C: Acquittal of Authority to Draw Cash from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for Ordinary Annual Service Appropriations (Reduction in Administered Items)

Particulars	Administered Expenses		Total	
	Outcome 1		2010	2009
	2010	2009		
Reduction in administered items				
Total administered items appropriated 2009-2010	900,000.00	800,000.00	900,000.00	800,000.00
Less administered items required by the agency as per Appropriation Act s11:				
Appropriation Act 1 2009-2010	776,557.28	799,590.00	776,557.28	799,590.00
Appropriation Act 3 2009-2010	-	-	-	-
Total administered items required by the agency	776,557.28	799,590.00	776,557.28	799,590.00
Total reduction in administered items - effective 2010-11	123,442.72	410.00	123,442.72	410.00

Administered items for 2009-10 were reduced to these amounts when these financial statements were tabled in the Parliament as part of the GRBMPA 2009-10 annual report. This reduction is effective in 2010-11 and the amounts in the Total Reduction now will be reflected in Table A in the 2010-11 financial statements in the row 'Appropriations reduced' (Appropriation Act sections 10, 11 and 12).

Departmental and non-operating appropriations do not lapse at financial year-end. However, the responsible Minister may decide that part or all of a departmental or non-operating appropriation is not required and request the Finance Minister to reduce that appropriation. The reduction in the appropriation is effected by the Finance Minister's determination and is disallowable by Parliament.

**GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
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for the period ended 30 June 2010

17 Reporting of Outcomes

17A Outcomes of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority

The GBRMPA is included in Outcome 1 of the Environment and Heritage Portfolio.
The specific sub-outcome for the GBRMPA is the protection, wise use, understanding and enjoyment of the Great Barrier Reef.

The individual outputs and output groups associated with the outcome are:

Output group 1.1 - Marine Park Care and Development

Protection of the environment and sustainable use of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area is achieved through policies and management strategies that address risks to the ecosystem and heritage values.

Output group 1.2 - Marine Park Management

Protection of the environment and sustainable use of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area is achieved through field management, impact assessment, permitting, planning, community engagement and ecologically sustainable management of tourism and recreation.

Output group 1.3 – Strategic Policy Coordination

The development and strategic alignment of policy with Commonwealth government priorities and objectives that are underpinned by best available knowledge and are disseminated to the community.

17B Net Cost of Outcome Delivery

	Outcome 1	
	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
Expenses		
Administered	777	800
Departmental	45,106	45,048
Total	45,883	45,848
Income from non-government sector		
Administered	7,893	7,772
Total administered	7,893	7,772
Departmental		
Sale of goods and rendering services	2,521	2,644
Project Revenue from External Entities	50	916
Other	370	471
Total departmental	2,941	4,031
Total	10,834	11,803
Other own source income		
Administered	-	-
Departmental	8,144	12,112
Total Departmental	8,144	12,112
Total	8,144	12,112
Net cost of outcome delivery	26,905	21,933

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2010

18 Notes to the Schedule of Administered Items

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
<u>18A Income administered on behalf of Government</u>		
Revenue		
Rent from lighthouse properties	281,010	268,717
Infringement notices	13,380	25,570
Environmental management charge	7,598,587	7,478,453
Total revenues administered on behalf of Government	<u>7,892,977</u>	<u>7,772,740</u>
	2010	2009
	\$	\$
<u>18B Expenses administered on behalf of Government</u>		
Expenses		
Suppliers		
Provision of goods - external parties	776,557	799,590
Total expenses administered on behalf of Government	<u>776,557</u>	<u>799,590</u>
Operating result before income tax	<u>7,116,420</u>	<u>6,973,150</u>
	2010	2009
	\$	\$
<u>18C Assets Administered on Behalf of Government</u>		
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	421,261	113,928
Receivables: Environmental management charge	1,529,278	1,505,085
Receivables: GST Input Tax Credits	44,207	
Non-Financial assets		
Lighthouse properties	10,750,000	10,750,000
Total assets administered on behalf of Government	<u>12,744,746</u>	<u>12,369,013</u>
	2010	2009
	\$	\$
<u>18D Liabilities Administered on Behalf of Government</u>		
Payables		
Payables: Suppliers	342,026	113,518
Total liabilities administered on behalf of Government	<u>342,026</u>	<u>113,518</u>
<u>18E Administered Reconciliation Table</u>		
	2010	2009
	\$	\$
<i>Opening administered assets less administered liabilities as at 1 July</i>	12,255,495	5,178,512
Plus: Administered income	7,892,977	7,772,740
Less: Administered expenses	(776,557)	(799,590)
Administered transfers to/from Australian Government	-	-
Appropriation transfers from OPA		
Annual appropriations for administered expenses	902,307	804,587
Transfers to OPA	(7,892,977)	(7,946,432)
Administered revaluations taken to reserves	-	7,245,678
<i>Closing administered assets less administered liabilities as at 30 June</i>	<u>12,381,245</u>	<u>12,255,495</u>

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2010

18F Administered Contingent Assets and Liabilities

There were no Administered Contingent Assets and Liabilities for the 2009-10 Financial Year

18G Fair Value of Financial Instruments

	Carrying Amount 2010	Fair Value 2010	Carrying Amount 2009	Fair Value 2009
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial Assets				
Loans and Receivables				
Advances and Loans	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

18H Credit Risk

The administered activities of GBRMPA were not exposed to a high level of credit risk as the majority of financial assets are cash and trade receivables. GBRMPA manages its credit risk by undertaking background and credit checks prior to allowing a debtor relationship. In addition, the Agency has policies and procedures that guide employees debt recovery techniques that are applied.

The GBRMPA holds no collateral to mitigate against credit risk.

Credit quality of financial instruments not past due or individually determined as impaired

	Not Past Due Nor Impaired 2010	Not Past Due Nor Impaired 2009	Past due or impaired 2010	Past due or impaired 2009
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loans and receivables				
Cash and Cash equivalents	421,261	113,928	-	-
Other	1,573,485	1,505,085	-	-
Total	1,994,746	1,619,013	-	-

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 2010

	0 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	Total
Loans and receivables				
Goods and services receivable - related entities	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 2009

	0 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	Total
Loans and receivables				
Goods and services receivable - related entities	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

18I Liquidity Risk

The GBRMPA's financial liabilities are payables and other non interest bearing liabilities. The exposure to liquidity risk is based on the notion that the GBRMPA will encounter difficulty meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities.

This is highly unlikely as the GBRMPA is appropriated funding from the Australian Government and the GBRMPA manages its budgeted funds to ensure it has adequate funds to meet payments as they fall due. In addition, the GBRMPA has policies in place to ensure timely payment are made when due and has no past experience of default.

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 30 June 2010

The following tables illustrate the maturities for financial liabilities.

Maturities for non-derivative financial liabilities 2010

	within 1 year \$	Total \$
Other liabilities		
Trade Creditors	342,026	342,026
Other Payables	-	-
Total	342,026	342,026

Maturities for non-derivative financial liabilities 2009

	within 1 year \$	Total \$
Other liabilities		
Trade Creditors	113,518	113,518
Other Payables	-	-
Total	113,518	113,518

18G Market Risk

GBRMPA holds basic financial instruments that does not expose it to certain market risks. The GBRMPA is also not exposed to 'Currency Risk', 'Interest Rate Risk' and 'Other Price Risk'.

GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
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for the period ending 30 June 2010

19 Special Accounts

Great Barrier Reef Field Management Special Account (Departmental)	2010	2009
	\$	\$
<i>Legal Authority: Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975; s49</i>		
<i>Purpose: (a) the management, protection or maintenance of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area;</i>		
<i>(b) purposes incidental to the management, protection or maintenance of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area;</i>		
<i>(c) meeting the expenses of administering the Account.</i>		
Balance carried from previous period	278	430
Payments from Queensland Government for Field Management Program	8,096,000	8,438,000
Transfer of Appropriation	4,377,600	3,867,790
Total credits	12,473,878	12,306,220
Payments to Queensland Government for Field Management Program	(12,473,660)	(12,305,880)
Bank fees	(21)	(62)
Balance carried to next period and represented by:	197	278
Cash held by the GBRMPA	197	278
Total balance carried to the next period	197	278

20 Assets Held In Trust

Monetary Assets

As a condition of some permits, a bond is required to be lodged with the Authority. Some permit holders have provided a cash bond in lieu of a bank guarantee. These monies are not available for other purposes of the Authority and have not been recognised in the financial statements. These assets are reported as assets held in trust, within this note.

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Total amount held at the beginning of the reporting period	656,062	636,062
Receipts	20,000	25,000
Payments	-	(5,000)
Total amount held at the end of the reporting period	676,062	656,062

Non Monetary Assets

The Authority has no non-monetary assets held in trust in both the current and prior years.

APPENDICES



APPENDIX A - STAFFING OVERVIEW

Table 12: Employee overview as at 30 June 2010

Classification	ONGOING EMPLOYEES					NON-ONGOING EMPLOYEES				
	Female		Male		Total	Female		Male		Total
	F/T	P/T	F/T	P/T		F/T	P/T	F/T	P/T	
APS1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
APS2	14	3	6	0	23	3	0	1	0	4
APS3	8	2	4	0	14	0	0	1	0	1
APS4	14	3	9	0	26	8	0	2	0	10
APS5	17	0	4	0	21	4	0	3	0	7
APS6	16	3	18	0	37	2	1	5	0	8
EXEC1	12	1	19	0	32	2	0	1	0	3
EXEC2	4	0	9	1	14	0	0	0	0	0
SES1	1	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
SES2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CEO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	87	12	73	1	173	19	1	14	0	34

As at 30 June 2010 the total number of employees = 207

Table 13: Workplace diversity as at 30 June 2010

Classification	Total	Women	ATSI	NESB	NESB1	NESB2	PWD
CEO	1	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
APS1	2	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
APS2	27	20 (74.1%)	2 (7.4%)	5 (18.5%)	6 (22.2%)	6(22.2%)	0(0%)
APS3	15	10 (66.7%)	1 (6.7%)	3 (20%)	2 (13.3%)	0(0%)	1(6.7%)
APS4	36	25 (69.4%)	0 (0%)	4 (11.1%)	4 (11.1%)	4(11.1%)	2(5.6%)
APS5	28	21 (75%)	2 (7.1%)	4 (14.3%)	4 (14.3%)	1(3.6%)	1(3.6%)
APS6	45	22 (48.9%)	3 (6.7%)	5 (11.1%)	6 (13.3%)	2(4.4%)	2(4.4%)
EL1	35	15 (42.9%)	1 (2.9%)	2 (5.7%)	1 (2.9%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
EL2	14	4 (28.6%)	0 (0%)	2 (14.3%)	1 (7.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
SES1	4	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0(0%)	0 (0%)
SES2	0	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0(0%)	0 (0%)
TOTAL	207	119 (57.5%)	9 (4.3%)	26 (12.6%)	22 (10.6%)	22 (10.6%)	6 (2.9%)

ATSI (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander)

NESB (Non-English Speaking Background)

NESB1 (Non-English Speaking Background, second generation (Mother))

NESB2 (Non-English Speaking Background, second generation (Father))

PWD (People with a disability)

APPENDIX B - CONSULTANCY SERVICES

Table 14: Consultancy services let during 2009-10 of \$10 000 (ex GST) or more

Consultant Name	Description	Contract Price	Selection Process ¹	Justification ²
James Cook University (JCU)	Marine sponge research	\$68,182	Direct Sourcing	C
KPS & Associates Pty Ltd	Field Management Compliance Program	\$14,889	Direct Sourcing	C
Stratsec. Net Pty Ltd	Reef Permits database security penetration test	\$13,636	Direct Sourcing	B
Usability One Unit Trust	Web audit and research	\$17,500	Direct Sourcing	B
Usability One Unit Trust	Web audit and research	\$30,000	Direct Sourcing	B
Reef & Rainforest Research Centre (RRRC)	Whole of Great Barrier Reef scale hydrodynamics	\$168,190	Direct Sourcing	C
Asia Pacific Applied Science Associates	Development & delivery of Foreshore Assessment & Cleanup Training (FACT) program for marine pollution incidents	\$11,400	Direct Sourcing	A
RRRC	Management of Reef Rescue Plan: Marine Monitoring Program	\$2,058,000	Direct Sourcing	C
Stanton International Pty Ltd	Internal audit services	\$124,045	Direct Sourcing	B
Digital Learning Futures	Develop Sea Country Guardians education program	\$202,522	Open Tender	B
Technology One	One FMA reporting & contract solutions	\$215,533	Direct Sourcing	B
Synexe Consulting Pty Ltd	Communication & education package for sea country management	\$181,156	Open Tender	B
Jade Software Corp. Pty Ltd	Field Management Compliance Program	\$39,150	Direct Sourcing	B
Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS)	Multi-beam sonar	\$35,000	Direct Sourcing	B
Connecting the Dots	Facilitation of Sea Country Partnerships Forum	\$24,000	Direct Sourcing	B
Think Spatial	Integrated Eye on the Reef Information System	\$53,540	Open Tender	B
Queensland Health Services	Analysis of samples	\$34,460	Direct Sourcing	C
KPS & Associates Pty Ltd	Field Management Compliance Program	\$30,926	Direct Sourcing	B
Leeder Consulting	Analysis of samples	\$11,797	Direct Sourcing	B

Technology One	One FMA reports	\$125,000	Direct Sourcing	B
Stratsec. Net Pty Ltd	ITC Reef Permits database code review	\$20,400	Direct Sourcing	C
Queensland Seafood Industry Association	Climate Change & Fisheries Engagement Project	\$13,750	Direct Sourcing	C
JCU	Coral disease monitoring	\$19,787	Direct Sourcing	C
Sinclair Knight Merz Pty Ltd	Environmental Management System Project	\$12,881	Direct Sourcing	B
C2O Consulting	Reef resilience mapping	\$21,500	Direct Sourcing	C
C2O Consulting	Coral reef health community monitoring program design	\$15,450	Direct Sourcing	C
JCU	Coral Disease Modelling Assessment	\$37,875	Direct Sourcing	C
JennyM Business Solutions	Environmental Management System	\$39,900	Direct Sourcing	C
Gutteridge Haskins & Davey Pty Ltd	Mid-term review of <i>Great Barrier Reef Climate Change Action Plan (2007-2012)</i>	\$35,685	Direct Sourcing	B
Ecofund Queensland	ReefCOS and degree celsius program workshop	\$19,078	Direct Sourcing	B
Roy Moran Research Pty Ltd	Great Barrier Reef tourism industry and stakeholder climate change survey	\$20,543	Direct Sourcing	C
Department of Environment & Resource Management (DERM)	Raine Island Risk Assessment	\$12,736	Direct Sourcing	C
ProVision Reef Inc.	Marine Aquarium Supply Industry Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment	\$36,364	Direct Sourcing	C
Lloyd Consulting Pty Ltd	Ecological health of the GBRWHA & catchment workshop	\$21,930	Direct Sourcing	B
JCU	Identify water quality threats to the Great Barrier Reef	\$24,800	Direct Sourcing	C
Association of Marine Park Tourism Operators (AMPTO)	Develop climate change workshops	\$14,000	Direct Sourcing	B
Australian National University	Supply chain climate change vulnerability assessment	\$36,364	Direct Sourcing	C
JCU	Seaweed aquaculture feasibility assessment	\$27,007	Direct Sourcing	C
DERM	Adaptive management actions mapping	\$13,636	Direct Sourcing	B
TOTAL		\$3,902,611		

¹Explanation of selection process terms drawn from the Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines (December 2008):

Open Tender: A procurement procedure in which a request for tender is published inviting all businesses that satisfy the conditions for participation to submit tenders. Public tenders are generally sought from the Australian Government AusTender internet site.

Select Tender: A procurement procedure in which the procuring agency selects which potential suppliers are invited to submit tenders. This procurement process may only be used under certain defined circumstances.

Direct Sourcing: A form of restricted tendering, available only under certain defined circumstances, with a single potential supplier or suppliers being invited to bid because of their unique expertise and/or their special ability to supply the goods and/or services sought.

Panel: An arrangement under which a number of suppliers, initially selected through an open tender process, may each supply property or services to an agency as specified in the panel arrangements. Quotes are sought from suppliers that have pre-qualified on the agency panels to supply to the government. This category includes standing offers and supplier panels where the supply of goods and services may be provided for a pre-determined length of time, usually at a pre-arranged price.

²Justification for decision to use consultancy:

A - skills currently unavailable within agency

B - need for specialised or professional skills

C - need for independent research or assessment

During 2009-10, the GBRMPA conducted advertising campaigns. Reef HQ Aquarium carried out promotional campaigns to attract visitors and promote special events at specific times of the year. The GBRMPA's Field Management Program undertook advertising throughout 2009-10 prior to school holiday periods to raise awareness of zoning rules in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. Further information on those advertising campaigns is available at www.gbrmpa.gov.au and in the reports on Australian Government advertising that are prepared by the Department of Finance and Deregulation. Those reports are available at <http://www.finance.gov.au/advertising/index.html>.

Table 15: Media advertising organisations used in 2009-10

ReefHQ Aquarium	Amount
Universal McCann	\$37,902
HMA Blaze Pty Ltd	\$2,755
Zoning Campaign	
Universal McCann	\$51,583

APPENDIX C - AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DISABILITY STRATEGY

The Commonwealth Disability Strategy recognises the Australian Government has an impact on the lives of people with disabilities. The GBRMPA has a disability action plan which outlines reporting requirements identified in the Strategy. The GBRMPA performs the roles of policy adviser, provider, regulator and employer.

The GBRMPA provides employment opportunities for all members of the community in accordance with the merit principle. The GBRMPA's recruitment selection guidelines comply with the requirements of the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992*. Recruitment information for potential job applicants is made available in various ways depending on the needs of the individual. Recruitment opportunities advertised in APS Jobs (Australian Public Service Gazette) and the press are accessible through the GBRMPA website.

In terms of office access and accommodation, the principle of reasonable adjustment is applied. Ergonomic assessments are conducted and equipment purchased and provided to suit the needs of the individual. The main building, Field Management office, Reef HQ Aquarium, the conference room and meeting rooms are wheelchair accessible.

The 2009-10 workplace diversity data identifies 2.9 per cent of employees as having some form of disability. The actual number of employees with disabilities is potentially higher due to the voluntary nature of disclosure.

The GBRMPA has networks of harassment and diversity contact officers, and appropriate policies and mechanisms are in place should staff have concerns or issues needing to be addressed and resolved. GBRMPA employees also have access to an employee assistance program to discuss issues and concerns.

APPENDIX D - FREEDOM OF INFORMATION STATEMENT

The *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act) requires that an application fee of \$30 accompany requests for access to information. To lodge a freedom of information request with the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA), a written request and \$30 payment should be sent to:

The FOI Officer
 c/- Legal Services Unit
 Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
 2-68 Flinders Street
 PO Box 1379
 TOWNSVILLE QLD 4810
 Telephone: [07] 4750 0700
 Facsimile: [07] 4772 6093

The GBRMPA has discretion to consider remission of the application fee for any reason, including either of the following reasons:

- the payment of the fee or a part of the fee would cause the applicant, or the person on whose behalf the application has been made, financial hardship
- the giving of access is in the general public interest or in the interest of a substantial section of the public.

Applicants wishing to have the application fee remitted, should provide adequate supporting evidence to clearly demonstrate that either one of the relevant criteria has been met, or the overall circumstances justify remission.

Until such time as the application fee is either paid or remitted, a request does not constitute a request for the purposes of the FOI Act and there is no obligation on the GBRMPA to process your request.

If the applicant decide to proceed with a request, additional charges may also be payable in relation to the time spent searching for and retrieving relevant documents, decision-making time, photocopying and postage, etc. In the event that the GBRMPA decides that the applicant is are liable to pay a charge in respect of processing a request, they would be notified of the preliminary assessment of the charge and have the opportunity to contend that the charge should not be imposed, or should be reduced.

If any difficulty arises in identifying a document or in providing access in the form requested, an officer of the GBRMPA will contact the applicant with a view to resolving the difficulty. In consultation with the applicant, documents will be made available by mail to the address specified or at the official freedom of information access point.

The authorised decision-makers under the FOI Act for the GBRMPA are:

Chairman, General Managers, Director Legal Services, Senior Legal Officers
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
PO BOX 1379
TOWNSVILLE QLD 4810

Freedom of Information Operations

During the 2009-10 financial year, the GBRMPA received one request for access to documents under the FOI Act. In that case, the application was withdrawn.

No applications for internal review of decisions made under the FOI Act were received during 2009-10.

No applications to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal for review of decisions made under the FOI Act were received during 2009-10.

No applications to amend records under the FOI Act were received during 2009-10.

A total of \$30.00 was received in respect of applications fees under the FOI Act during 2009-10.

The GBRMPA maintains a Freedom of Information Handbook, which provides guidelines for handling freedom of information requests and other matters under the FOI Act. A copy of that document is available for inspection upon request to the Freedom of Information officer.

APPENDIX E - ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

Section 516A of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the EPBC Act) requires Australian Government organisations to report on the organisation's contribution to ecologically sustainable development as well as the environmental performance of the organisation. Section 516A also promotes development of a framework that integrates environmental, economic

and social considerations and helps improve the environmental and ecologically sustainable development performance of Australian Government agencies.

The following is a summary of activities by the GBRMPA in 2009-10 in accordance with section 516A of the EPBC Act.

1. How the activities of the organisation and the administration of legislation by the organisation accord with the principles of ecologically sustainable development (section 516A(6)(a))

The following activities of the GBRMPA accord with the principles of ecologically sustainable development:

- Administering and enforcing the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975*, which explicitly recognises these principles
- Working with the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA), other agencies and stakeholders to promote ecologically sustainable development focused on:
 - Ensuring the long-term protection, ecologically sustainable use, understanding and enjoyment of the Great Barrier Reef for all Australians and the international community through the control, care and development of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
 - Providing policy advice to the then Minister for Environment Protection, Heritage and the Arts to ensure that the GBRMPA's environment policies are mutually supportive.

The following activities accord with the principle of integrating environmental, social and economic considerations:

- Completion and launch of the *Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009*. The Outlook Report is an important stocktake of the Great Barrier Reef, its management and its future. It is used as a framework for the GBRMPA management of the Marine Park
- Ensuring the long-term sustainability of biodiversity of the Great Barrier Reef by managing the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003* introduced on 1 July 2004, in consultation with stakeholders, communities and agencies
- Ensuring the long-term sustainability of biodiversity of the Great Barrier Reef with substantial progress towards completing the Great Barrier Reef Biodiversity Strategy which will specifically respond to the threats to biodiversity as outlined in the *Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009*
- The GBRMPA continues active participation in biodiversity and conservation industry events including attending and providing input, advice and comments in events, meetings or workshops such as the National Marine Mammal Advisory Committee (NMMAC) which reviews and recommends priority research direction and issues for marine mammals and the National Sharkplan Implementation Review Committee which provides input into the next National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks

- Implementing monitoring and assessment programs flowing from the *Reef Water Quality Protection Plan 2009*, an intergovernmental agreement that aims to halt and reverse the decline in water quality on the Great Barrier Reef within 10 years. The Paddock to Reef Program - an integrated monitoring, modelling and reporting program was implemented in September 2009
- In conjunction with the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts and Fisheries Queensland, the GBRMPA contributed to the continuation of, and consultation on improvements to, a wide range of fisheries management initiatives
- In partnership with Australian and Queensland Government enforcement agencies, the GBRMPA maintained the level of its compliance operations during 2009-10, resulting in detection of and fines against illegal activities in the Marine Park
- Continued the GBRMPA's outreach to the community, through the Regional Engagement initiative with four regional offices to deliver a regionally focused community partnership program
- Identifying and conserving natural, historic and cultural heritage in the Great Barrier Reef, including developing partnerships for collaborative sea country management with Traditional Owners through the establishment of Traditional Use of Marine Resources Agreements and hosting the inaugural Sea Country Partnerships Forum.

The following activities accord with the principles of ecologically sustainable development, especially by employing or promoting the use of the precautionary principle:

- Making decisions under the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975*
- Release of publications on climate change and the Great Barrier Reef
- Information readily available on the GBRMPA external website.

The following activities accord with the principles of ecologically sustainable development by aiming to promote conservation of the environment for the benefit of future generations:

- Contributing to the conservation of biodiversity, including:
 - The development of the Great Barrier Reef Biodiversity Strategy which specifically responds to the threats to biodiversity as outlined in the *Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009*
 - The development of a discussion paper on the role coastal ecosystems play in the health of the Great Barrier Reef
 - Continuing to address the remaining impacts of fishing and illegal fishing and poaching
 - Improving information on the quality and extent of the Great Barrier Reef's water quality
 - Continued implementation of the Marine Monitoring Program - a component of the Paddock to Reef Program

- Contributing to the conservation of river systems through the completion and launch of the *Water Quality Guidelines for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park 2009*
- Protecting the World Heritage values of Australia's Great Barrier Reef through:
 - Regulation, including the consideration of proposed actions predominantly in, or adjacent to, the Great Barrier Reef and the Wet Tropics of Queensland
 - Communication and education, including the active promotion of the World Heritage values of the Great Barrier Reef
- Working in partnership with stakeholder groups, including:
 - Working with industry to develop the Stewardship Action Plan for aquarium and harvest fishery which makes sure aquarium stocks are sustainably resourced from the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
 - Establishing a relationship with the Queensland Seafood Industry Association to help them future-proof their industry against the impacts of climate change
 - Expanding the Reef Guardian Councils Program to encourage councils to get involved in environmental projects
 - Working with Traditional Owners to develop sustainable traditional use of marine resources practices
 - Operating various advisory groups to assist in the management of particular issues in Marine Park locations and operational programs.

The following activities accord with the principles of ecologically sustainable development by aiming to improve valuation, pricing and incentive mechanisms:

- Implementing an accreditation program for tourism operators
- Working in partnership with Great Barrier Reef businesses and industry to improve valuation by industry to include environmental and social costs and benefits. Activities in 2009-10 included:
 - having an accounting framework to measure the commercial values of the Great Barrier Reef
 - continuing the partnership with industry associations through community monitoring programs.

2. How the outcomes specified in a relevant Appropriations Act contribute to ecologically sustainable development (section 516A(6)(b))

The DEWHA Portfolio Budget Statement - Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, provides the following Outcome for the GBRMPA for 2009-10:

Outcome 1: The long-term protection, ecologically sustainable use, understanding and enjoyment of the Great Barrier Reef for all Australians and the international community, through the care and development of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

This outcome is explicit in providing for ecologically sustainable use of the Marine Park. The outcome is achieved through the delivery of Program 1.1; Improving the outlook for the Great

Barrier Reef. Three program objectives outline the GBRMPA's direction towards delivering on Program 1.1:

Environment and Sustainability

Protection of the environment and sustainable use of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area is achieved through policies and management strategies that address risks to the ecosystem and heritage values. Those policies and management strategies are developed collaboratively with major stakeholders, particularly with the Queensland Government, Traditional Owners, industry and community groups.

Marine Park Management

Protection of the environment and sustainable use of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area is achieved through field management, impact assessment, permitting, planning, community engagement and management of ecologically sustainable tourism and recreation.

Communication and Policy Coordination

The development and strategic alignment of policy with Australian Government priorities and objectives are underpinned by best available knowledge and are disseminated to the community.

The three program objectives contribute directly to ecologically sustainable development by protecting and conserving the Great Barrier Reef. The major focus of the outputs is on protection of natural, cultural and World Heritage values and sustainable use of the Marine Park. The outputs contribute to protecting biodiversity and ecological systems and to maintaining the health, diversity and productivity of the Great Barrier Reef for future generations. The GBRMPA's activities accord with the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

The GBRMPA is focused on enhancing community partnerships and improving regional delivery of GBRMPA services.

3. Effect of the organisation's activities on the environment (section 516A(6)(c))

The GBRMPA has the responsibility of managing the world's largest living ecosystem, the world's largest World Heritage area and Australia's largest declared marine protected area. The GBRMPA manages the Marine Park as a multiple use area, and permits such uses as are ecologically sustainable and as are allowed by legislation.

Potential large-scale pollution threats to the Great Barrier Reef are managed by a range of statutory protective mechanisms. The GBRMPA's statutes prohibit mining and geological storage operations in the Marine Park. Commercial shipping is managed by a wide range of maritime measures, including shipping channel restrictions, compulsory pilotage and interagency incident response protocols. The GBRMPA has significant responsibilities for ensuring the conservation of fish stocks, and the environment that sustains them.

In conjunction with its agency partners, the GBRMPA maintained compliance and enforcement activities during 2009-10, with funding being provided by both the Australian and Queensland Governments for field management.

4. Measures being taken by the organisation to minimise the impact of its activities on the environment (section 516A(6)(d))

The GBRMPA maintains a strong commitment to continuous improvement of its own environmental performance. The GBRMPA conducts environmental audits of its operations to maximise efficient use of resources, reduction of waste and building of environmental awareness among its employees and volunteers. Activities undertaken in the last year include:

- Implemented an Environmental Management System (EMS)
- Developed a Climate Neutral Strategy for the GBRMPA's greenhouse emissions as part of the EMS
- Introduced an improved waste handling system to reduce the volume of recycling going to landfill
- Maintained of eco-certification of the Reef HQ Aquarium by Ecotourism Australia
- Stage 2 Energy Reduction Proposal for the Reef HQ Aquarium
- Operated a Green Office Committee to raise awareness of environmental management within the office
- Used four hybrid energy vehicles for fleet use
- Used ethanol inclusive fuels in vehicles
- Used bio-diesel fuel for the Reef HQ Aquarium truck
- Reef HQ Café cooking oils recycled by a local bio-diesel company
- Building materials used in Reef HQ Aquarium exhibits chosen from environmentally sustainable products
- Pest control undertaken using methods designed to minimise environmental impacts
- Office machines (photocopiers, printers) automatically programmed to save power
- Printers programmed to duplex (double-side) documents to reduce paper usage
- Printer toner cartridges are remanufactured and photocopier toner cartridges sent to Planet Ark for recycling
- Staff actively involved in recycling office paper, with paper and cardboard collected by a local recycling company
- Packaging and envelopes recycled
- Corporate publications printed on recycled paper if feasible
- Wherever possible, documents provided electronically to reduce paper usage
- All refrigerators are CFC-free
- Recycled paper used in toilets (toilet paper and hand towels)
- Toilets are dual flush as a water conservation measure
- Collection of fluorescent tubes for recycling

- Disused desk top and mobile phones sent for recycling
- Cardboard waste collected for recycling
- Used paper hand towels recycled with cardboard
- Vehicle leasing decisions take into account Australian Greenhouse Office specifications on fuel consumption targets
- Rectification works to the solar energy system at the Low Isles Light Station and ongoing use of bio-diesel fuel.

5. *Mechanisms for reviewing and increasing the effectiveness of these measures (section 516A(6)(e))*

The primary aim of the *Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009* is to provide a regular and reliable report on the overall condition of the Great Barrier Reef ecosystem's environmental, social and economic values, examine the pressures and current responses, as well as a risk-based assessment of the long-term outlook for the Great Barrier Reef Region.

In accordance with the Australian Government policy *Energy Efficiency in Government Operations*, the GBRMPA reports its annual energy performance through the online Energy Data Gathering and Reporting system. Public reporting provides a number of benefits to the GBRMPA including:

- Increases awareness of energy and greenhouse issues
- Measures relative performance
- Provides a benchmarking tool
- Tracks changes over time
- Identifies high-intensity areas
- Encourages improvement through transparency.

Close analysis of the report will help the GBRMPA determine how it can most effectively adopt the minimum energy performance measures to meet its needs and the Australian Government's revised energy intensity targets.

In considering future office accommodation lease arrangements, the GBRMPA will be taking into account the need to specify minimum energy performance standards in contracts, leases and other relevant documentation for any new leases over 2000 square metres or major refurbishment.

The EMS provides the foundation for managing the significant environmental aspects and compliance with legal and other requirements, and is a mechanism for continuous improvement in environmental performance. The Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy is based on the GBRMPA's acknowledgment that climate change is a major threat to the long-term resilience of the Reef and its commitment to reduce the organisation's carbon footprint.

The EMS and GHG Reduction Strategy focused on the GBRMPA's business practices, including alterations to:

- Waste disposal
- Building operations
- Business processes
- Employee practices
- Air conditioning
- Travel
- Chemical use.

Implementation of the strategies involved an update of the GBRMPA's waste disposal practices, inclusion of video-conferencing provisions in place of travel where possible and introduction of environmental considerations in procurement procedures.

APPENDIX F - PAPERS AND PRESENTATIONS BY GBRMPA STAFF, 2009-10

The following staff papers were either published or presented by GBRMPA staff during 2009-10. Copies may be obtained from Library and Image Services.

Published Papers

Almany, G.R., Berumen, M.L., Day, J.C., Green, A.L., Jones, G.P., Leis, J.M., McCook, L., Planes, S., Russ, G.R., Sale, P.F., Thorrold, S.R. 2010, *Management under uncertainty: guide-lines for incorporating connectivity into the protection of coral reefs*, Coral Reefs 28: 353-366.

Almany, G.R., Connolly, S.R., Heath, D.D., Hogan, J.D., Jones, G.P., McCook, L.J., Mills, M., Pressey, R.L., Williamson, D.H. 2009, *Connectivity, biodiversity conservation and the design of marine reserve networks for coral reefs*, Coral Reefs 28: 339-351.

Day, J.C. 2009, *Case study: thinking outside the (MPA) box on EBM: Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, Marine Ecosystems and Management 2(2): 7-8.*

Diaz-Pulido, G., McCook, L.J., Dove, S., Berkelmans, R., Roff, G., Kline, D.I., Weeks, S., Evans, R.D., Williamson, D.H., Hoegh-Guldberg, O. 2009, *Doom and boom on a resilient reef: climate change, algal overgrowth and coral recovery*, PlosOne 4(4): e5239.

Fernandes, L., Dobbs, K., Day, J., Slegers, S. 2010, *Identifying biologically and physically special or unique sites for inclusion in the protected area design for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park*, Ocean and Coastal Management 53: 80-88.

Maynard, J.A., Marshall, P.A., Johnson, J.E., Harman, S. 2010, *Building resilience into practical conservation: identifying local management responses to global climate change in the southern Great Barrier Reef*, Coral Reefs 29: 381-391.

McCook, L.J., Ayling, T., Cappo, M., Choat, J.H., Evans, R.D., De Freitas, D.M., Heupel, M., Hughes, T.P., Jones, G.P., Mapstone, B., Marsh, H., Mills, M., Molloy, F.J., Pitcher, C.R., Pressey, R.L., Russ, G.R., Sutton, S., Sweatman, H., Tobin, R., Wachenfeld, D.R., Williamson, D.H. 2010, *Adaptive management of the Great Barrier Reef: a globally significant demonstration of the benefits of networks of marine reserves*, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS Early Edition, 22 February, 2010), viewed 3 September 2010, <<http://www.pnas.org/content/early/2010/02/18/0909335107.full.pdf+html>>

Negri, A. and Marshall, P. 2009, *TBT contamination of remote marine environments: ship groundings and ice-breakers as sources of organotins in the Great Barrier Reef and Antarctica*, Journal of Environmental Management 90: S31-S40.

Osmond, M., Airame, S., Caldwell, M., Day, J. 2010, *Lessons for marine conservation planning: a comparison of three marine protected area planning processes*, Ocean and Coastal Management 53: 41-51.

Presentations

Baldwin, J. 2009, 'Sustainable marine protected area management through engagement and partnership', presented to delegation from Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Townsville, 21 October 2009.

Baldwin, J. 2009, 'Sustainable marine protected area management through engagement and partnership', presented to Indonesian delegation, Townsville, 14 September 2009.

Baldwin, J. 2009, 'Sustainable marine protected area management through engagement and partnership', presented to Thai delegation, Townsville, 4 August 2009.

Bonanno, V. 2009, 'Sustainable management of tourism in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park', presented to Indonesian delegation, Townsville, 14 September 2009.

Bonanno, V. 2009, 'Sustainable management of tourism in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park', presented to Anindilyakwa Land Council, Groote Eylandt, Townsville, 27 April 2009.

Cowlshaw, M. 2010, 'Reef permits', presented to Tourism and Recreation Reef Advisory Committee meeting, Townsville, 22-23 April 2010.

Cowlshaw, M., Hatley, T.E.S., Hoey, J., Gerhardt, K., Smith, A., Skeat, A. 2009, 'Reef permits', presented to Marine and Tropical Sciences Research Facility (MTSRF) 2009 Annual Conference, Rydges Southbank Hotel, Townsville, 28-30 April 2009.

Day, J. 2010, 'Effective communication: an essential part of marine conservation: lessons learned from the Great Barrier Reef', presented to 4th International Meeting of World Ocean Network: 'Acting together for the future of the Blue Planet', Boulogne, France, 9-12 May 2010.

Day, J. 2010, 'The Great Barrier Reef: a case study for 'Law and Baselines' Workshop', presented to National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis (NCEAS) Law and Baselines Workshop, Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History, Washington DC, USA, May 2010.

Day, J. 2010, 'Managing a World Heritage Area: the Great Barrier Reef - the world's largest world heritage area', presented to Reef HQ staff and volunteers, Reef HQ, Townsville, 19 April 2010.

Day, J. 2010, 'The Great Barrier Reef: a working example of ecosystem-based management and marine spatial planning', video presentation to Dalhousie University, Canada, 17 February 2010.

Day, J. 2009, 'The Great Barrier Reef: a working example of ecosystem-based management and marine spatial planning', video presentation to 2009 Oceans Policy Symposium, Oxford University, UK, 13 November 2009.

Day, J. 2009, 'The Great Barrier Reef ... a best practice example of the ecosystem-based management of a large MPA', presented to Marine Protected Area Governance Workshop, Mali-Losinj, Croatia, 12-16 October 2009.

Day, J. 2009, 'The Great Barrier Reef: a working example of ecosystem-based management and marine spatial planning', presented to Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry staff, Isle of Man, 5 October 2009.

Day, J. 2009, 'Lessons learned from developing a MPA network in the Great Barrier Reef', presented to International Webinar coordinated by MPA News, 28 August 2009.

Harris, L. 2009, 'An innovative spatial knowledge management system for GBRMPA: permits, compliance and management system (PCaMS)', presented to Far North GIS User Group (Fungis) Annual Conference and Surveyors and Spatial Sciences Institute (SSSI) Young Professionals 'Emerging Spatial Technologies' Workshop, Cairns, 13-14 August 2009.

Hobday, A., Marshall, P. 2009, 'Adaptation, adaptive capacity and adoption: focusing on the end game', presented to National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility (NCCARF) Symposium, Brisbane, 22-23 July 2009.

Hoey, J., Gerhardt, K., Cowlshaw, M., Mangles, M., Malone, C., King, S., Smith, A., Skeat, A., MacDonald, I. 2010, 'Development of a reef management information system - 'Reef Permits': the future of management for the Great Barrier Reef', presented to 2nd Asia Pacific Coral Reef Symposium, Phuket, Thailand, 20-24 June 2010.

Honchin, C. 2010, 'Herbicides in Great Barrier Reef waters', presented to The Royal Australian Chemical Institute's National Convention in conjunction with the 12th IUPAC International Congress on Pesticide Chemistry (ICPC) held at Melbourne Convention Centre, 4-8 July 2010.

Honchin, C. 2009, 'Great Barrier Reef ecosystem health: where are we with water?' presented to Canegrowers Annual Conference, Rydges Southbank, Townsville, 9-10 November 2009.

Jackson, L. and Kyle, T. 2010, 'Traditional Use of Marine Resources Agreements: traditional owners and government - working together on sea country', presented to North Queensland Land Council TUMRA Workshop, Gordonvale, 19 March 2010.

Kirby, J. 2009, 'GBRMPA - acquisition of recreational fishing knowledge via community monitoring programs', presented to Island Arks Symposium 2009: National Conference, Daydream Island, Whitsundays, 7-11 December 2009.

Luder, C. 2010, 'The use and value of mangroves', presented to Northern Beaches High School, Townsville, 9 June 2010.

Luder, C. 2010, 'World Water Day 2010: clean water for a healthy world', presented to St Joseph's School, Townsville, 24 February 2010.

Luder, C. 2010, 'Uses of water', presented to St Colman's School, Home Hill, 23 February 2010.

Marshall, P. 2010, 'Climate change and the Great Barrier Reef: priorities for management and adaptation', presented to Ecosystem Reef Advisory Committee meeting, Townsville, 17 March 2010.

McColl, D. 2010, 'Far Northern Regional Engagement Team', presented to North Queensland Land Council TUMRA Workshops, Gordonvale, Yarrabah, Kuranda and Innisfail, 19-24 March 2010.

Merida, F. 2009, 'Eye on the Reef monitoring program', presented to 84th Annual Australian Coral Reef Society (ACRS) Conference, Novotel Atrium Hotel, Darwin, 25-27 September 2009.

Molloy, F. 2009, 'Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009', presented to GBRMPA Directors seminar, Townsville, 29 July 2009.

Monkivitch, J. 2010, 'Shen Neng 1 grounding: GBRMPA role, actions and outcomes', presented to Great Barrier Reef Field Management Strategy Group Meeting, Townsville, 16 June 2010.

Monkivitch, J. 2010, 'Shen Neng 1 grounding: GBRMPA role, actions and outcomes', presented to GBRMPA/Ports/DEWHA Annual Forum, Cairns, 10 June 2010.

Monkivitch, J. 2010, 'Vessel sewage - investigating complimentary regulation in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park', presented to Tourism and Recreation Reef Advisory Committee meeting, Townsville, 22-23 April 2010.

Mulqueeny, L. 2009, 'Warming up action on climate change in the Great Barrier Reef', presented to Global Eco Conference 2009, Alice Springs, 9-11 November, 2009.

Mulqueeny, L., Schluter, L., Palmer, B. 2009, 'Turning up the heat on sustainability in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park', presented to Global Eco Conference 2009, Alice Springs, 9-11 November, 2009.

Reichelt, R. 2010, 'Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009', presented to 24th International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) General Meeting, Principality of Monaco, 12-15 January 2010.

Reichelt, R. 2009, 'Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009', presented to WWF event for the release of GBRMPA Outlook Report 2009, Brisbane, 10 November 2009.

Reichelt, R. 2009, 'Keynote welcome address', presented to 5th Global Environment Facility Biennial International Waters Conference, Cairns, 26 October 2009.

Reichelt, R. 2009, 'Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2009', presented to 84th Annual Australian Coral Reef Society (ACRS) Conference, Novotel Atrium Hotel, Darwin, 25-27 September 2009.

Reichelt, R. 2009, 'Ports and the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area', presented to Queensland Ports Association Executive Meeting, Mercure Inn, Townsville, 8 September 2009.

Smith, A. 2009, 'Balancing policy, practice, partnership and environmental outcomes', presented to 2009 Environmental Institute of Australia and New Zealand Conference : policy to practice, Canberra, 20-21 October 2009.

Wachenfeld, D. 2009, 'The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park: scientific, ecosystem-based management', presented to Securing Coral Reef Futures Symposium, Brisbane, 6-7 August 2009.

APPENDIX G - RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATIONS FUNDED BY THE GBRMPA, 2009-10

The GBRMPA did not award any grants during the period 1 July to 30 June 2010.

Projects listed directly address the research needs of the GBRMPA. The agency supports this research either through direct funding (Reef Rescue Marine Monitoring Program, Climate Change Program and other direct contracts), co-investment (such as in the Marine and Tropical Sciences Research Facility) or in-kind contributions. Projects are listed according to major programs in which many institutions are involved. The remaining projects are listed according to institution.

The Marine and Tropical Sciences Research Facility (MTSRF) is a \$40 million component of the Australian Government's Commonwealth Environment Research Facilities program, managed by the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts.

Through a consortium of 15 research agencies, involving around 300 scientists, the MTSRF aims to deliver scientific solutions to the problems facing north Queensland's key environmental assets: the Great Barrier Reef and its catchments, tropical rainforests including the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area, and Torres Strait.

Approximately half of the total is being invested in projects that are of direct relevance to the business of the GBRMPA.

Marine and Tropical Sciences Research Facility

- Identification of non-reefal species and potential indicator species of a bioregional scale
- Condition and trend of the Great Barrier Reef ecosystem: Indicators, thresholds of potential concerns, and ecological effects of *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003* on mid and outer shelf reefs
- Condition, trend and risk in coastal habitats: seagrass indicators, distribution and thresholds of potential concern
- Dating and mapping historical changes in Great Barrier Reef coral communities
- Great Barrier Reef data synthesis and integration for reporting
- Economic analysis of alternative uses and tradeoffs in the Torres Strait
- Condition trends and projected futures of marine species of conservation concern
- Sustainable use of marine species of conservation concern
- Regional climate scenarios
- Early warning and assessment systems for thermal stress on the Great Barrier Reef
 - Research into the vulnerability of high trophic levels on the Great Barrier Reef (e.g. seabirds) to climate change
- Resilience to climate change
 - Identification of links between thermal anomalies and coral disease dynamics to predict the response of coral assemblages to ocean warming associated with climate change
- Tools to support resilience-based management in the face of climate change
- Identification and impact of invasive pests in the Great Barrier Reef
- Marine and estuarine indicators and thresholds of concern
- Connectivity and risk: tracing materials from the catchment to the Reef
 - Receiving water modelling in the Great Barrier Reef
- Freshwater indicators and thresholds of concern
- Wetlands and floodplains connectivity and hydro ecological function
- Socio-economic constraints to, and incentives for, the adoption of options for water quality improvement
- Analysis and synthesis of information for reporting on the health of the catchment and Great Barrier Reef water quality
- Resilience and connectivity (fish larval movements)
- Effects of the *Great Barrier Reef Zoning Plan 2003* on inshore habitats and biodiversity, of which fish and corals are indicators

- Evaluation of the resiliency of key inter-reef species
- Evaluation of the impacts from industry and community uses on inshore biodiversity
- Incorporating stakeholders and their values, knowledge and aspirations in the care and development of the Marine Park
 - Extension project: Exploring the response of Great Barrier Reef Coral Reef Fin Fish Fishery to a major environmental event (Cyclone Hamish)
- Analysis of recreational and tourism use and impact on the Great Barrier Reef for managing sustainable tourism
- Forecasting risk of exposure to Irukandji
- Communication, community engagement and enhanced delivery of Program 8
- Indigenous landscapes of the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area
- Integrating ecology, economics and people into forest landscapes
- Strategic regional natural resource management and land use planning
- Understanding social resilience and identification of social resilience indicators for management.

GBRMPA programs administered by the Reef and Rainforest Research Centre

- Reef Rescue Marine Monitoring Program.

Centre of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies

Led by James Cook University, the Centre partnership includes the Australian Institute of Marine Science, the Australian National University, the GBRMPA and the University of Queensland. The Centre of Excellence organizes its research into eight broad programs, listed below. Details of research projects conducted under these programs is available from the Centre at: www.coralcoe.org.au.

- Evolutionary and environmental change
- Understanding and managing coral reef biodiversity
- Marine reserves and reef connectivity
- Genetic, molecular and physiological processes
- Resilience of linked socio-ecological systems
- Conservation planning for a sustainable future
- Policy development, institutions and governance of coral reefs
- Genomics and metagenomics of coral reefs

The above research involved collaborations between the major research providers in the Great Barrier Reef Region. The following research projects are not associated with the above collaborations.

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority

- BleachWatch
- Great Barrier Reef coral bleaching fine scale ecological surveys
- Fish spawning aggregation sites monitoring
- ReefTemp
- Eye on the Reef
- Reef Health Impact Surveys
- Science for Management Awards
- Pew Fellowship - coral reef resilience
- Assessment of damage caused by the grounding of the *Shen Neng 1* on Douglas Shoal.

James Cook University

- Dwarf minke whale tourism monitoring program
- Smart State Fellowship: Adaptation of corals to climate change
- Spatial ecology of inshore predators in tropical marine systems and implications of marine protection zones
- Development of a population model for the northern Great Barrier Reef green turtle stock

Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service

- Compliance - Protecting the Reef
- Monitoring marine turtle nesting and foraging populations of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and adjacent Queensland marine parks
- Development of current state of knowledge of seabird resilience through database synthesis

University of Queensland

- Development and calibration of aquatic passive sampler technologies for emerging aquatic pollutants
- Smart State Premier's Fellowships Program
- Tools to support resilience-based management in the face of climate change
- ARC Linkage - multi-scale analysis of the vulnerability of coral reefs to ocean acidification

C&R Consulting

- Role, importance and vulnerability of apex predators in the Great Barrier Reef.

APPENDIX H - QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT FINANCIALS, 2009-10

General Information

These financial statements cover the Joint Field Management Program for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (the program).

The Commonwealth is responsible for the management of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, established under the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975*. The State of Queensland is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, as outlined in the Emerald Agreement of 1979.

The *Great Barrier Reef Intergovernmental Agreement 2009* records the commitment of the Commonwealth and Queensland governments to the integrated and collaborative management of marine and land environments within and adjacent to the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area.

The head office of the program is:

Department of Environment and Resource Management
400 George Street
Brisbane QLD 4000

The principal place of business of the program is:

Department of Environment and Resource Management
Day-to-day Management Coordination Unit
2-68 Flinders Street
Townsville QLD 4810

A description of the nature of the program's operations and its principal activities are included in the notes to the financial statements.

For information in relation to the program's financial statements please call (07) 3224 7524 or email kim.davis@derm.qld.gov.au. The financial statements for the program can be found in the annual report of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority.

Amounts shown in these statements may not add to the correct sub-totals or totals due to rounding.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	Notes	2010	2009
		\$	\$
Income from Continuing Operations			
Appropriations from State Government		6,243,981	6,181,940
Funding from Commonwealth Government for day-to-day management		6,243,981	6,181,940
Other Revenue		270,769	79,110
Gains			
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		3,537	1,159
Total Income from Continuing Operations		<u>12,762,268</u>	<u>12,444,149</u>
Expenses from Continuing Operations			
Employee expenses		7,742,560	7,357,123
Supplies and services	2	4,066,145	4,280,747
Depreciation	3	605,448	546,065
Total Expenses from Continuing Operations		<u>12,414,153</u>	<u>12,183,934</u>
Operating Result from Continuing Operations		<u>348,115</u>	<u>260,215</u>
Other Comprehensive Income			
Increase (decrease) in asset revaluation surplus		(102,557)	107,613
Total Other Comprehensive Income		<u>(102,557)</u>	<u>107,613</u>
Total Comprehensive Income		<u>245,558</u>	<u>367,828</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these statements.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2010

	Notes	2010 \$	2009 \$
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	491,901	557,154
Receivables	5	271,382	244,511
Prepayments		69,860	38,686
Total Current Assets		833,143	840,351
Non Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	6,738,224	6,391,376
Total Non Current Assets		6,738,224	6,391,376
Total Assets		7,571,367	7,231,727
Current Liabilities			
Payables	7	284,419	217,471
Accrued employee benefits	8	211,980	184,846
Total Current Liabilities		496,399	402,317
Total Liabilities		496,399	402,317
Net Assets		7,074,968	6,829,411
Equity			
Accumulated surplus		4,369,013	4,020,899
Asset revaluation surplus	9	2,705,955	2,808,512
Total Equity		7,074,968	6,829,411

The accompanying notes form part of these statements

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
 GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK
 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	Accumulated Surplus		Asset Revaluation Surplus (Note 9)		Total	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 July 2009	4,020,898	3,760,683	2,808,512	2,700,900	6,829,410	6,461,583
Operating results from continuing operations	348,115	260,215	-	-	348,115	260,215
<i>Total Other Comprehensive Income</i>						
- Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation surplus	-	-	(102,557)	107,612	(102,557)	107,612
Balance as at 30 June 2010	4,369,013	4,020,898	2,705,955	2,808,512	7,074,968	6,829,411

The accompanying notes form part of these statements.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	Notes	2010 \$	2009 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Inflows:			
Appropriation from State Government		6,243,981	6,181,940
Funding from Commonwealth Government		6,243,981	6,181,940
GST input tax credits received from Australian Taxation Office		(54,316)	50,203
Other		118,540	61,200
Outflows:			
Employee expenses		(7,614,720)	(7,355,954)
Supplies and services		(4,161,573)	(4,160,784)
GST remitted to Australian Taxation Office		-	(1,044)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	10	775,893	957,502
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Inflows:			
Sales of property, plant and equipment		31,287	55,939
Outflows:			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(872,434)	(1,487,411)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(841,148)	(1,431,472)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		(65,255)	(473,970)
Cash at beginning of the financial year		557,156	1,031,126
Cash at end of the financial year	4	491,901	557,156

The accompanying notes form part of these statements

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2009-10**

Objectives and Principal Activities

The Field Management Program (the program) is a joint arrangement between the Australian and Queensland State Governments that provides the management framework for field operations in the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area.

The program, which is staffed by both the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority and Department of Environment and Resource Management personnel, administers and coordinates the cooperative arrangements between the Australian and Queensland State Governments through the Marine Park Authority (MPA) Board.

The management activities of the program cover the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (Commonwealth), Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park (State) and Island National Parks (State). Field operations are conducted on behalf of the MPA Board through cooperative arrangements involving Australian and Queensland State agencies.

The MPA Board has adopted the following priorities for the Field Management Program.

- Priority 1 Compliance
Compliance with *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act*, *State Marine Parks Act*, *Nature Conservation Act* and subordinate regulations related to:
- line and trawl fisheries;
 - dugong protection;
 - new zoning plan green and pink zones; and
 - emerging compliance issues to prevent serious environmental harm
- Priority 2 Vulnerable Species
Protection works and activities directly related to vulnerable species and their habitat protection.
- Priority 3 Visitor facilities, natural and cultural resource protection
Essential facilities, information products/services and permits management activities for the protection and presentation of key high visitor use sites to prevent environmental harm and to provide for public use and information. Priority island and marine natural and cultural resource monitoring and management projects.
- Priority 4 Indigenous engagement
Implementation of indigenous co-management programs when agreed by the Board.

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the Field Management Program of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the relevant Agreements dated 10 May 1988 between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments and the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority. This financial report is a general purpose financial report.

Except where stated, the historical cost convention is used.

(b) The Reporting Entity

The financial statements include the value of all revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and equity of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Field Management Program. The entity also forms part of the Department of Environment and Resource Management for reporting purposes.

(c) Funding from the Commonwealth and State Governments

Funding from the Commonwealth and State Governments is recognised as revenue in the reporting period that it is received.

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2009-10 (continued)**

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purposes of the Statement of Financial Position and the Statement of Cash Flows, cash assets include all cash and cheques received but not banked at 30 June 2010.

(e) Receivables

Trade debtors are recognised at the amounts due at the time of sale or service delivery, ie. the agreed sales/contract price. Settlement on these amounts is required within ranged trading terms of 14 to 30 days from invoice date depending on the service provided.

The collectability of receivables is assessed periodically with provision being made for impairment. All known bad debts were written-off as at 30 June 2010.

(f) Work in Progress

Work in progress is recognised at cost. All costs relating to items of property, plant and equipment are recorded as work in progress until completion of the project using all direct costs, and where reliably attributable, indirect costs. Work in progress performed under external contracts is recorded using the invoice amount supplied by the contractor.

(g) Acquisition of Assets

Actual cost is used for the initial recording of all asset acquisitions. Cost is determined as the value given as consideration plus costs incidental to the acquisition, including all other costs incurred in getting the asset ready for use, including architects' fees and engineering design fees. However, any training costs are expensed as incurred.

(h) Property, Plant and Equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment with a cost or other value equal to or in excess of the following thresholds are recognised for financial reporting purposes in the year of acquisition:

Asset Class	Threshold
Buildings and Infrastructure	\$10,000
Other (including heritage & cultural)	\$ 5,000

Items with a lesser value are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Land improvements undertaken by the program are included with Buildings or Infrastructure based on the proximity of the asset to which they relate.

(i) Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis so as to allocate the net cost or revalued amount of each asset, less its estimated residual value, progressively over its estimated useful life.

Assets under construction (work in progress) are not depreciated until they reach service delivery capacity. Service delivery capacity relates to when construction is complete and the asset is first put to use or is installed ready for use in accordance with its intended application. These assets are then reclassified to the relevant classes with property, plant and equipment.

Where assets have separately identifiable components that are subject to regular replacement, these components are assigned useful lives distinct from the asset to which they relate and are depreciated accordingly.

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2009-10 (continued)**

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Any expenditure that increases the originally assessed capacity or service potential of an asset is capitalised and the new depreciable amount is depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset.

For each class of depreciable asset the following depreciation rates were used:

<u>Physical Asset Class</u>	<u>Rate %</u>
Buildings	1.25 to 14.3
Heritage and Cultural Assets	0.0 to 0.0
Infrastructure	1.0 to 7.0
Plant and equipment	
Motor vehicles	10.0 to 20.0
Heavy vehicles	6.7 to 20.0
Scientific and technical equipment	2.0 to 33.3
Office equipment	6.7 to 20.0
Boats and boating equipment	6.7 to 10.0

(j) Impairment of Non-Current Assets

All non current physical and intangible assets are assessed for indicators of impairment on an annual basis. If an indicator of possible impairment exists, the program determines the asset's recoverable amount. Any amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss.

The asset's recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and depreciated replacement cost.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount. When the asset is measured at a revalued amount, the impairment loss is offset against the asset revaluation reserve of the relevant class to the extent available.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase. Refer also Note 1(k).

(k) Revaluations of Non-Current Physical Assets

Buildings, infrastructure, major plant and equipment and heritage and cultural assets are measured at fair value in accordance with AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and Queensland Treasury's *Non-Current Asset Accounting Policies for the Queensland Public Sector*.

Plant and equipment is measured at cost. The carrying amounts for plant and equipment at cost should not materially differ from their fair value.

Heritage and cultural assets are not subject to comprehensive revaluations on the basis that these assets could not be replaced.

Non-current physical assets measured at fair value are comprehensively revalued at least once every five years with interim valuations, using appropriate indices, being otherwise performed on an annual basis where there has been a material variation in the index.

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2009-10 (continued)**

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(k) Revaluations of Non-Current Physical Assets (continued)

Any revaluation increment arising on the revaluation of an asset is credited to the asset revaluation reserve of the appropriate class, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrement for the class previously recognised as an expense. A decrease in the carrying amount on revaluation is charged as an expense, to the extent it exceeds the balance, if any, in the revaluation reserve relating to that class. On revaluation, accumulated depreciation is restated proportionately with the change in the carrying amount of the asset and any change in the estimate of remaining useful life.

Only those assets, the total values of which are material compared to the value of the class of assets to which they belong, are comprehensively revalued.

Separately identified components of assets are measured on the same basis as the assets to which they relate.

(l) Payables

Trade creditors are recognised upon receipt of the goods or services ordered and are measured at the agreed purchase/contract price, gross of applicable trade and other discounts. Amounts owing are unsecured and are generally settled on 30 day terms.

(m) Financial Instruments

Recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when the program becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Classification

Financial instruments are classified and measured as follows:

- Cash and cash equivalents - held at fair value through profit or loss
- Receivables - held at amortised cost
- Payables - held at amortised cost

The program does not enter transactions for speculative purposes, nor for hedging. Apart from cash and cash equivalents, the program holds no financial assets classified at fair value through profit or loss.

All other disclosures relating to the measurement and financial risk management of financial instruments held by the program are included in Note 14.

(n) Employee Benefits

Wages, salaries, and sick leave

Wages and salaries due but unpaid at reporting date are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position at the current salary rates. Payroll tax and workers' compensation insurance are a consequence of employing employees, but are not counted in an employee's total remuneration package. They are not employee benefits and are recognised separately as employee related expenses. Employer superannuation contributions, annual leave levies and long service leave levies are regarded as employee benefits.

Prior history indicates that on average, sick leave taken each reporting period is less than the entitlement accrued. This is expected to continue in future periods. Accordingly, it is unlikely that existing accumulated entitlements will be used by employees and no liability for unused sick leave entitlements is recognised.

As sick leave is non-vesting, an expense is recognised for this leave as it is taken.

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2009-10 (continued)**

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(n) Employee Benefits (continued)

Annual leave

The Queensland Government's Annual Leave Central Scheme became operational on 30 June 2008. Under this scheme, a levy is made on the program to cover the cost of employees' annual leave (including leave loading and on-costs). The levies are expensed in the period in which they are payable. Amounts paid to employees for annual leave are claimed from the scheme quarterly in arrears.

No provision for annual leave is recognised in the program's financial statements, the liability being held on a whole-of-Government basis and reported in those financial statements pursuant to AASB 1049 *Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting*.

Long service leave

Under the Queensland Government's long service leave scheme, a levy is made on the program to cover the cost of employees' long service leave. The levies are expensed in the period in which they are payable. Amounts paid to employees for long service leave are claimed from the scheme quarterly in arrears.

No provision for long service leave is recognised in the financial statements, the liability being held on a whole-of-Government basis and reported in those financial statements pursuant to AASB 1049 *Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting*.

Superannuation

Employer superannuation contributions are paid to QSuper, the superannuation plan for Queensland Government employees, at rates determined by the Treasurer on the advice of the State Actuary. Contributions are expensed in the period in which they are paid or payable. The program's obligation is limited to its contribution to QSuper.

Therefore, no liability is recognised for accruing superannuation benefits in the program's financial statements, the liability being held on a whole-of-Government basis and reported in those financial statements pursuant to AASB 1049 *Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting*.

(o) Insurance

The program's non current physical assets and other risks are insured through the Queensland Government Insurance Fund, premiums being paid on a risk assessment basis. In addition, the program pays premiums to WorkCover Queensland in respect of its obligations for employee compensation.

(p) Taxation

The program's activities are exempt from Commonwealth taxation except for Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) and Goods and Services Tax (GST). As such, input tax credits receivable from/payable to the Australian Taxation Office are recognised.

(q) Issuance of Financial Statements

The financial statements are authorised for issue by the Director, Marine Parks and Chief Finance Officer at the date of signing the Management Certificate.

(r) Judgements and Assumptions

The program has made no judgements or assessments which may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2009-10 (continued)**

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(s) Comparatives

Comparative information has been restated where necessary to be consistent with disclosures in the current reporting period.

(t) New and Revised Accounting Standards

During the reporting period, the program has voluntarily changed its accounting policy relating to grants management and the consequential treatment of revenue and expenditure. This change more fully reflects the direction of AASB 1004 *Contributions* and has the effect that all transactions associated with revenue and expenditure grants are transacted through the Statement of Comprehensive Income and not through the Statement of Financial Position.

The program is not permitted to early adopt a new or amended accounting standard ahead of the specified commencement date unless approval is obtained from the Treasury Department. Consequently, the program has not applied any Australian accounting standards and interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective. The program will apply these standards and interpretations in accordance with their respective commencement dates.

At the date of authorisation of the financial report, the only significant impacts of new or amended Australian accounting standards with future commencement dates are set out below.

AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* and AASB 2009-11 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 139, 1023 and 1038 and Interpretations 10 and 12)* become effective from reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. The main impacts of these standards are that they will change the requirements for classification, measurement and disclosures associated with financial assets. Under the new requirements, financial assets will be more simply classified according to whether they are measured at either amortised cost or fair value.

Pursuant to AASB 9, financial assets can only be measured at amortised cost if two conditions are met. One of these conditions is that the asset must be held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows. The other condition is that the contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial application of AASB 9, the program will need to reassess the measurement of its financial assets against the new classification and measurement requirements, based on the facts and circumstances that exist at that date. Assuming no change in the types of transactions the program enters into, it is not expected that any of the program's financial assets will meet the criteria in AASB 9 to be measured at amortised cost. Therefore, as from the 2013-14 financial statements, all of the program's financial assets will be required to be classified as "financial assets required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss" (instead of the measurement classifications presently used in notes m and 14). The same classification will be used for net gains/losses recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in respect of those financial assets. In the case of the program's receivables, the carrying amount is considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

All other Australian accounting standards and interpretations with future commencement dates are either not applicable to the program, or have no material impact.

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2009-10 (continued)**

Note 2 Supplies and Services

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Administration costs	968,892	839,934
Corporate support contribution	728,517	1,060,913
Maintenance of assets	794,120	904,937
Operating leases	589,705	621,239
Travel – staff and clients	576,666	589,323
Fuel and Oil	408,245	264,401
Total	4,066,145	4,280,747

External audit fees for 2009-10 are paid by the Department of the Environment and Resource Management and not charged directly to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Field Management Program. The program pays an annual corporate support charge to the Department of Environment and Resource Management to meet costs such as these.

Note 3 Depreciation Expense

Plant and equipment	425,572	402,434
Buildings	151,195	135,424
Infrastructure	28,530	8,056
Heritage and Cultural	151	151
Total	605,448	546,065

There was an increase in depreciation on Buildings and Infrastructure during the reporting period of \$104,602 as a result of revaluations.

Note 4 Cash Assets

Funds held	491,901	557,154
Total	491,901	557,154

Note 5 Receivables

<i>Current</i>		
Trade debtors	110,082	168,022
GST receivable	88,808	34,492
Annual Leave and Long Services Leave receivable	72,492	41,997
Total	271,382	244,511

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2009-10 (continued)**

Note 6 Property, Plant and Equipment

	2010 \$	2009 \$
Buildings		
At valuation	5,488,210	4,771,773
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(2,393,459)</u>	<u>(2,346,867)</u>
	3,094,751	2,424,906
Infrastructure		
At valuation	810,201	506,344
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(157,877)</u>	<u>(115,921)</u>
	652,324	390,423
Capital works in progress	129,490	564,439
Heritage and Cultural		
At cost	15,452	15,452
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(2,024)</u>	<u>(1,873)</u>
	13,428	13,579
Plant and Equipment		
At cost	6,573,013	6,297,240
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(3,724,782)</u>	<u>(3,299,211)</u>
	2,848,231	2,998,029
Total	6,738,224	6,391,376

Buildings and infrastructure were revalued to fair value using the Implicit Price Deflator for the relevant construction types as at 30 June 2010.

All building and infrastructure assets have been comprehensively valued in the last five years by the Department of Environment and Resource Management's State Valuation Services.

The program has plant and equipment with an original cost of \$226,472 and buildings and infrastructure valued at \$123,351 with a written down value of zero still being used in the provision of services.

Plant and equipment is valued at cost as prescribed in Queensland Treasury's *Non-Current Asset Accounting Policies for the Queensland Public Sector*.

Asset Reconciliation 2010

	Buildings	Infra- structure	Work in Progress	Heritage & Cultural	Plant & Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Carrying amount at 1 July	2,424,906	390,423	564,439	13,579	2,998,029	6,391,376
Acquisitions			586,078		286,356	872,434
Disposals					(27,749)	(27,749)
Transfers	901,480	312,548	(1,021,027)		17,167	210,168
Revaluation	(80,440)	(22,117)				(102,557)
Increments/(Decrements)						
Depreciation	(151,195)	(28,530)		(151)	(425,572)	(605,448)
Carrying amount at 30 June	<u>3,094,751</u>	<u>652,324</u>	<u>129,490</u>	<u>13,428</u>	<u>2,848,231</u>	<u>6,738,224</u>

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2009-10 (continued)

Note 6 Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Asset Reconciliation 2009

	Buildings	Infra- structure	Work in Progress	Heritage & Cultural	Plant & Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Carrying amount at 1 July	2,367,282	31,198	608,510	13,730	2,376,475	5,397,196
Acquisitions			682,950		576,061	1,259,011
Disposals					(58,540)	(58,540)
Transfers	87,307	365,409	(727,022)		506,467	232,161
Revaluation	105,741	1,872				107,613
Increments/(Decrements)						
Depreciation	(135,424)	(8,056)		(151)	(402,434)	(546,065)
Carrying amount at 30 June	2,424,906	390,423	564,439	13,579	2,998,029	6,391,376

Note 7 Payables

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
<i>Current</i>		
Trade creditors	123,716	190,418
Payroll Tax payable	160,703	27,053
Total	284,419	217,471

Note 8 Accrued employee benefits

<i>Current</i>		
Annual leave levy payable	184,665	158,814
Long service leave levy payable	26,562	27,730
Salary and wages related payable	753	(1,697)
Total	211,980	184,846

Note 9 Asset Revaluation Surplus by Class

Balance 1 July 2009	2,808,512	2,700,899
Revaluation increments		
Buildings	(80,440)	105,740
Infrastructure	(22,117)	1,873
Balance 30 June 2010	2,705,955	2,808,512

Note 10 Reconciliation of Net Operating Result to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities

Surplus/deficit from ordinary activities	348,115	260,215
Non-cash items:		
Depreciation	605,448	546,065
(Increase)/decrease in assets from transfers	(210,168)	-
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant & equipment	(3,537)	(1,159)
Change in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(26,874)	(10,749)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(31,174)	4,627
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	66,949	118,273
Increase/(decrease) in accrued employee benefits	27,134	40,230
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	775,893	957,502

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2009-10 (continued)**

Note 11 Contingent Assets

There were no contingent assets of a significant nature relating to the program as at 30 June 2010 (2009 \$nil).

Note 12 Contingent Liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities of a significant nature relating to the Field Management Program of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park as at 30 June 2010 (2009 \$nil).

Note 13 Commitments

There were no non-cancellable commitments of a significant nature relating to the Field Management Program of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park as at 30 June 2010 (2009 \$nil).

Note 14 Financial Instruments*(a) Categorisation of Financial Instruments*

The program has the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities:

Category	Notes	2010 \$	2009 \$
Financial Assets			
Cash	4	491,901	557,154
Receivables	5	271,382	244,511
Total		763,283	801,665
Financial Liabilities			
Payables	7	284,419	217,471
Total		284,419	217,471

(b) Financial Risk Management

The program's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks – credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

Risk Exposure	Measurement method
Credit Risk	Ageing analysis, earnings at risk
Liquidity Risk	Sensitivity analysis
Market Risk	Interest rate sensitivity analysis

(c) Credit Risk Management

Credit risk exposure refers to the situation where the program may incur financial loss as a result of another party to a financial instrument failing to discharge their obligation.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at balance date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the gross carrying amount of those assets inclusive of any provision for impairment.

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2009-10 (continued)**

Note 14 Financial Instruments (continued)

(c) Credit Risk Management (continued)

The following table represents the program's exposure to credit risk based on contractual amounts net of any allowances:

Category	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk Notes	2010 \$	2009 \$
Financial Assets			
Cash	4	491,901	557,154
Receivables	5	271,382	244,511
Total		763,283	801,665

No collateral is held as security relating to financial assets held by the Authority. No credit enhancements relate to the financial assets held by the program.

The program manages credit risk through the use of a credit management strategy. This strategy aims to reduce the exposure to credit default by ensuring that the program monitors all funds owed on a timely basis. Exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis.

No financial assets and financial liabilities have been offset and presented net in the Statement of Financial Position.

No financial assets have had their terms renegotiated so as to prevent them from ageing past due or impaired, and are stated at the carrying amounts as indicated.

Ageing of past due but not impaired and impaired financial instruments are disclosed in the following tables:

2010 Financial Assets Past Due But Not Impaired

	Less than 30 days	30-60 days	Overdue		Total
			61-90 days	More than 90 days	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Receivables	270,933	334	30	85	271,382
Total	270,933	334	30	85	271,382

2009 Financial Assets Past Due But Not Impaired

	Less than 30 days	30-60 days	Overdue		Total
			61-90 days	More than 90 days	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Receivables	244,511	-	-	-	244,511
Total	244,511	-	-	-	244,511

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
GREAT BARRIER REEF MARINE PARK
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2009-10 (continued)**

Note 14 Financial Instruments (continued)

(d) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the situation where the program may encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The program is exposed to liquidity risk in respect of its payables.

The program manages liquidity risk through the use of a liquidity management strategy. This strategy aims to reduce the exposure to liquidity risk by ensuring the program has sufficient funds available to meet employee and supplier obligations as they fall due. This is achieved by ensuring that minimum levels of cash is held within the various bank accounts so as to match the expected duration of the various employee and supplier liabilities.

The following tables sets out the liquidity risk of financial liabilities held by the program. It represents the contractual maturity of financial liabilities, calculated based on cash flows relating to the liabilities at balance date.

	Note	2010 Payable in			Total
		< 1year \$	1-5 years \$	> 5 years \$	
Financial Liabilities					
Payables	7	284,419			284,419
Total		284,419			284,419

	Note	2009 Payable in			Total
		< 1year \$	1-5 years \$	> 5 years \$	
Financial Liabilities					
Payables	7	217,471			217,471
Total		217,471			217,471

(e) Market Risk

The program does not trade in foreign currency and is not materially exposed to commodity price changes.

(f) Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The Authority is not subject to interest rate sensitivity. It does not receive interest on Cash balances.

(g) Fair Value

The program does not recognise any financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value.

The fair value of cash, cash equivalents, receivables and payables is assumed to approximate the value of the original transaction, less any provision for impairment.

**CERTIFICATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
In relation to the Joint Field Management Program of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park**

The foregoing Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to and forming part of the financial statements have been prepared as required by the relevant Agreements dated 10 May 1988 between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments and the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority. We certify that:

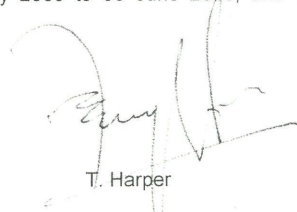
- (i) the statements together with the other information and notes to and forming part thereof are in agreement with the accounts of the Department of Environment and Resource Management; and
- (ii) the receipt and expenditure of monies and the control and management of assets were in accordance with the approved programs and in accordance with the aforementioned agreements and previous agreements executed between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments with regard to day to day management; and
- (iii) in our opinion:
 - a. the prescribed requirements in respect of the establishment and keeping of accounts have been complied with in all material respects; and
 - b. statements have been drawn up so as to present a true and fair view of the transactions and cash flows of the Department of Environment and Resource Management in relation to the day to day operations of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park for the period 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010, and of the financial position as at 30 June 2010.



P. Philipson B. Econ

General Manager, Finance and Asset Management
Chief Finance Officer
Department of Environment and Resource
Management

Date: 6/10/2010



T. Harper

Senior Director, Marine Parks
Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service
Department of Environment and Resource
Management

Date: 6/10/2010

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Director-General of the Department of Environment and Resource Management

Report on the Financial Report

I have audited the accompanying financial report of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2010, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and certificates given by the Department of Environment and Resource Management, Senior Director, Marine Parks and General Manager, Finance and Asset Management

The Department of Environment and Resource Management's Director-General's Responsibility for the Financial Report

The Director-General is responsible for the preparation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Deed of Agreement dated 10 May 1988 between the Commonwealth of Australia, the State of Queensland and the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on the audit. The audit was conducted in accordance with the *Auditor-General of Queensland Auditing Standards*, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. These auditing standards require compliance with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and that the audit is planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement in the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Director-General, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

I believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Independence

The *Auditor-General Act 2009* promotes the independence of the Auditor-General and all authorised auditors. The Auditor-General is the auditor of all Queensland public sector entities and can only be removed by Parliament.

The Auditor-General may conduct an audit in any way considered appropriate and is not subject to direction by any person about the way in which audit powers are to be exercised. The Auditor-General has for the purposes of conducting an audit, access to all documents and property and can report to Parliament matters which in the Auditor-General's opinion are significant.

Auditor's Opinion

In accordance with the Deed Agreement dated 10 May 1988 between the Commonwealth of Australia, the State of Queensland and the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, I have audited the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park's Field Management Program financial report, and -

- (a) I have received all the information and explanations which I have required;
- (b) in my opinion the financial report has been drawn up so as to present a true and fair view, in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) of the financial performance and cash flows of the Greater Barrier Reef Marine Park Field Management Program for the financial year 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 and of the financial position as at the end of that year; and
- (c) the financial report is in agreement with the accounts and records of the Department of Environment and Resource Management.

M. T. Booth

M T BOOTH FCPA
(as Delegate of the Auditor-General of Queensland)



Queensland Audit Office
Brisbane

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Director-General of the Department of Environment and Resource Management

Matters Relating to the Electronic Presentation of the Audited Financial Report

The auditor's report relates to the financial report of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Field Management Program for the financial year ended 30 June 2010 included on the Authority's website. The Authority is responsible for the integrity of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority's website. I have not been engaged to report on the integrity of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority's website. The auditor's report refers only to the statements named below. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these statements. If users of the financial report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communications they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial report, available from Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, to confirm the information included in the audited financial report presented on this website.

These matters also relate to the presentation of the audited financial report in other electronic media including CD Rom.

Report on the Financial Report

I have audited the accompanying financial report of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2010, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and certificates given by the Department of Environment and Resource Management, Senior Director, Marine Parks and General Manager, Finance and Asset Management

The Department of Environment and Resource Management's Director-General's Responsibility for the Financial Report

The Director-General is responsible for the preparation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Deed of Agreement dated 10 May 1988 between the Commonwealth of Australia, the State of Queensland and the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on the audit. The audit was conducted in accordance with the *Auditor-General of Queensland Auditing Standards*, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. These auditing standards require compliance with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and that the audit is planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement in the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Director-General, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

I believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Independence

The *Auditor-General Act 2009* promotes the independence of the Auditor-General and all authorised auditors. The Auditor-General is the auditor of all Queensland public sector entities and can only be removed by Parliament.

The Auditor-General may conduct an audit in any way considered appropriate and is not subject to direction by any person about the way in which audit powers are to be exercised. The Auditor-General has for the purposes of conducting an audit, access to all documents and property and can report to Parliament matters which in the Auditor-General's opinion are significant.

Auditor's Opinion

In accordance with the Deed Agreement dated 10 May 1988 between the Commonwealth of Australia, the State of Queensland and the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, I have audited the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park's Field Management Program financial report, and -

- (a) I have received all the information and explanations which I have required;
- (b) in my opinion the financial report has been drawn up so as to present a true and fair view, in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) of the financial performance and cash flows of the Greater Barrier Reef Marine Park Field Management Program for the financial year 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 and of the financial position as at the end of that year; and
- (c) the financial report is in agreement with the accounts and records of the Department of Environment and Resource Management.



M T BOOTH FCPA
(as Delegate of the Auditor-General of Queensland)



Queensland Audit Office
Brisbane

A black and white photograph of a coral reef. In the foreground, there is a dense field of branching coral. In the middle ground, five divers are visible in the water, some with their heads and snorkels above the surface. The background shows a vast expanse of the reef extending to the horizon. A white horizontal bar is superimposed over the middle of the image, containing the text "ACRONYMS AND INDEX".

ACRONYMS AND INDEX

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AED	Automated External Defibrillation
AIMS	Australian Institute of Marine Science
AMPTO	Association of Marine Park Tourism Operators
AMSA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority
ANZSOG	Australia and New Zealand School of Government
APS	Australian Public Service
APSC	Australian Public Service Commission
ATV	All terrain vehicle
CAP	Community Access Point
CARE	Conserve Act Rehabilitate Educate
CCRAC	Catchment and Coastal Reef Advisory Committee
CHIPRAC	Conservation, Heritage and Indigenous Partnerships Reef Advisory Committee
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CPR	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DERM	Department of Environment and Resource Management (Queensland)
DEWHA	Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts
DIRKS	Designing and Implementing Record Keeping Systems
EBM	Ecosystem Based Management
ELIANZ	Environment Institute of Australia and New Zealand
EMC	Environmental Management Charge
EMS	Environmental Management System
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
ERAC	Ecosystem Reef Advisory Committee
FOI	Freedom of Information
FLEC	Future Leaders Eco Challenge
FMA Act	<i>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997</i>
FRAC	Fisheries Reef Advisory Committee
GBRMPA	Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IRAC	Indigenous Reef Advisory Committee
JCU	James Cook University
KPI	Key Performance Indicator

LMAC	Local Marine Advisory Committee
MPA	Marine Protection Area
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTSRF	Marine and Tropical Science Research Facility
NMMAC	National Marine Mammal Advisory Committee
NQLC	North Queensland Land Council
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OH&S	Occupational Health and Safety
QPWS	Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service
QSIA	Queensland Seafood Industry Association
QTIC	Queensland Tourism Industry Council
RRRC	Reef and Rainforest Research Centre
SoOUV	Statement of Outstanding Universal Value
TRRAC	Tourism and Recreation Reef Advisory Committee
TUMRA	Traditional Use of Marine Resources Agreement

COMPLIANCE INDEX

Part of report	Description	Requirement	Pages
Review by Secretary	Letter of transmittal	Mandatory	III
	Table of contents	Mandatory	V-VII
	Index	Mandatory	185-193
	Glossary	Mandatory	180-181
	Contact officer(s)	Mandatory	II
	Review by departmental secretary	Mandatory	4-7
	Summary of significant issues and developments	Suggested	10-12
	Overview of agency's performance and financial results	Suggested	13-15
	Outlook for following year	Suggested	n.a.
	Significant issues and developments - portfolio	Portfolio departments - suggested	n.a.
Departmental overview	Overview description of department	Mandatory	10
	Role and functions	Mandatory	10
	Organisational structure	Mandatory	62
	Outcome and program structure	Mandatory	21-22
	Where outcome and program structures differ from PB Statements/PAES or other portfolio statements accompanying any other additional appropriation bills (other portfolio statements), details of variation and reasons for change	Mandatory	n.a.
	Portfolio structure	Portfolio departments - mandatory	n.a.
Report on Performance	Review of performance during the year in relation to programs and contribution to outcomes	Mandatory	18-58
	Actual performance in relation to deliverables and KPIs set out in PB Statements/PAES or other portfolio statements	Mandatory	22
	Performance of purchaser/provider arrangements	If applicable, suggested	18
	Where performance targets differ from the PBS/PAES, details of both former and new targets, and reasons for the change	Mandatory	n.a.
	Narrative discussion and analysis of performance	Mandatory	18-58
	Trend information	Mandatory	22
	Significant changes in nature of principal functions/services	Suggested	n.a.

	Factors, events or trends influencing departmental performance	Suggested	n.a.
	Contribution of risk management in achieving objectives	Suggested	n.a.
	Social justice and equity impacts	Suggested	69
	Performance against service charter customer service standards, complaints data and the department's response to complaints	If applicable, mandatory	68
	Discussion and analysis of the department's financial performance	Mandatory	13-15, 80-134
	Discussion of any significant changes from the prior year or from budget	Suggested	15
	Agency resource statement and summary resource tables by outcomes	Mandatory	18-20
	Developments since the end of the financial year that have affected or may significantly affect the department's operations or financial results in future	If applicable, mandatory	n.a.
Management and accountability			
Corporate governance	Statement of the main corporate governance practices in place	Mandatory	60-78
	Names of the senior executive and their responsibilities	Suggested	60-62
	Senior management committees and their roles	Suggested	60-63
	Corporate and operational planning and associated performance reporting and review	Suggested	67-68
	Approach adopted to identifying areas of significant financial or operational risk	Suggested	n.a.
	Agency heads are required to certify that their agency comply with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines	Mandatory	68
	Policy and practices on the establishment and maintenance of appropriate ethical standards	Suggested	68
	How nature and amount of remuneration for SES officers is determined	Suggested	72
External scrutiny	Significant developments in external scrutiny	Mandatory	70-71
	Judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals	Mandatory	70
	Reports by the Auditor-General, a Parliamentary Committee or the Commonwealth Ombudsman	Mandatory	70-71
Management of human resources	Assessment of effectiveness in managing and developing human resources to achieve departmental objectives	Mandatory	71-74
	Workforce planning, staff turnover and retention	Suggested	15, 72

	Impact and features of enterprise or collective agreements, determinations, common law contracts and AWAs	Suggested	72
	Training and development undertaken and its impact	Suggested	72
	Occupational health and safety performance	Suggested	73
	Productivity gains	Suggested	72
	Statistics on staffing	Mandatory	136
	Collective agreements, determinations, common law contracts and AWAs	Mandatory	72
	Performance pay	Mandatory	72
Assets management	Assessment of effectiveness of assets management	If applicable, mandatory	75
Purchasing	Assessment of purchasing against core policies and principles	Mandatory	75-76
Consultants	Summary statement	Mandatory	76
Australian National Audit Office access clauses	Absence of provisions in contracts allowing access by the Auditor-General	Mandatory	76
Exempt contracts	Contracts exempt from the AusTender	Mandatory	76
Commonwealth Disability Strategy	Report on performance in implementing the Commonwealth Disability Strategy	Mandatory	77, 139-140
Financial statements	Financial statements	Mandatory	80-134
Other information			
	Occupational health and safety (section 74 of the <i>Occupational Health and Safety Act 1991</i>)	Mandatory	73
	Freedom of Information (subsection 8(1) of the <i>Freedom of Information Act 1982</i>)	Mandatory	140-141
	Advertising and Market Research (section 311A of the <i>Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918</i>)	Mandatory	139
	Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance (section 516A of the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>)	Mandatory	141-148
Other	Grant programs	Mandatory	152
	Correction of material errors in previous annual report	If applicable, mandatory	n.a
	List of requirements	Mandatory	182-184

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Australian Government

**Great Barrier Reef
Marine Park Authority**

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